

The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY, APRIL 5 1906

XIV 3

THROWN OUT BODILY

Pat Dolan Insists on Disturbing Miners' Convention and Is Ejected.

MORE SCALES BEING SIGNED

Joint Conference at New York on Anthracite Scale Adjourns to Thursday Without Action—Gov. Pennypacker Urges That Peace Be Made.

Pittsburg, April 4.—Patrick Dolan, former president of the organized mine workers of the Pittsburg district, attempted to preside at the district convention here, despite the fact that he had not a supporter among the delegates. Finally the patience of the regular presiding officer became exhausted and he ordered Dolan's ejection. This was accomplished with all necessary force and alacrity by three sergeants-at-arms appointed for the purpose and selected with an eye to their physical ability. Dolan is a large and pugacious person, but he went out of the miners' convention on the double-quick. At the same time motion expelling him from the organization was adopted.

Dolan will now take his fight to the courts if he is given any encouragement by his attorneys, Stowe & Scandrett, and this will make him, if possible, still more unpopular among the mine workers.

Forty independent coal operators of the Pittsburg district met in the Frick building last night and decided upon the organization of the Independent Coal Operators' association of Western Pennsylvania. The new organization claims to represent an annual tonnage of 20,000,000, and its first act was to reaffirm the action taken Monday night in refusing to sign the new wage scale. The independent operators adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman and announced that their mines will remain closed at least for the immediate future.

Dubois, Pa., April 4.—Nearly all of the operators of district 2 were at Clearfield but no joint convention of miners and operators was held. The operators have agreed to meet the miners in conference this morning at 10 o'clock, when the scale will be presented by the miners.

Somerset, Pa., April 4.—The injunction is already at work in the miners' strike, Judge Kooser having last evening granted the petition of the Berwind-White Co. to prohibit union miners interfering with non-union men at work in the mines at Windber.

SITUATION IN OHIO

Mine Workers Will Sign Up With Individual Operators.

Columbus, O., April 4.—The executive board of the Ohio Mine Workers organization has decided to permit the miners to sign contracts with any operators who are willing to pay the 1903 scale. The various sub-district organizations will prepare agreements based on the 1903 scale, adjusted to meet changes in conditions since that scale was drafted, which will be presented to the operators who are willing to sign contracts. Meetings of the miners of the sub-districts will be held for this purpose and there will be about 18 of these meetings. The first will be held at Athens, Friday, and will comprise the miners of the Hocking valley, including Athens and Hocking and part of Perry counties. The wages paid in the Hocking valley have for years been the basis for all state agreements, and for this reason the scale for these mines will be adjusted first. The operators of the Hocking valley will meet at Athens next Monday and a joint conference will be held. The position which the operators take in that conference will have much to do with determining the action of the operators in the other districts of Ohio.

As there are great quantities of coal stored and there is no pressing necessity for the operation of many of the mines there will be no rush in making the sub-district settlements. All contracts must be submitted to the state executive board of the mine workers for approval before being signed, and it may be 30 days before contracts are ready in all of the sub-districts. There is a complete suspension of work in the mines of the state.

Terre Haute, Ind., April 4.—Eighteen coal companies have agreed to sign the 1903 scale. It is predicted that every operator in Pike county will sign the scale within 10 days.

Kansas City, Mo., April 4.—Negotiations are in progress in the mining districts of the southwest that are expected to result in resumption of work by a large number of men within a few days. The mine workers have received overtures from operators with a view to signing the scale.

Help thy brother's boat across, and lo, thine own has reached the shore—Hindoo Proverb.

DEADLOCK IN NEW YORK

Anthracite Miners and Operators Hold Fruitless Conference.

New York, April 4.—The sub-committee representing the anthracite operators and the mine workers of Eastern Pennsylvania held their first joint meeting here and after nearly three hours session adjourned until 1 p. m. Thursday without agreement. Each side refused to make any concession, and the whole question apparently is as far from solution as ever.

In the meantime the tie-up of the anthracite industry remains complete, without indication that a resumption of mining will occur very soon. Notwithstanding the fruitless session and the apparently hopeless deadlock between the workmen and their employers, rumors are still current that a way will be found that will enable the operators and miners to settle their differences.

After the conference this statement was given out by the operators: "The conference began at noon with President E. B. Thomas of the Lehigh Valley company in the chair. Mr. Mitchell made a long speech, detailing why in his judgment the original demands of the miners ought to be granted. He was followed by Mr. Nicholls, president of the Lackawanna-Wyoming district of the miners' union, who supported Mr. Mitchell's argument. There were other speeches by the representatives of the miners. In fact, that side did nearly all the talking.

Both Sides Stand Firm. "There was no disposition on either side to recede from its original demands. Mr. Mitchell's attitude indicated that the counter proposition made by the operators for renewal of the working agreement drafted by the anthracite strike commission was not acceptable to the miners.

"On motion of Mr. Mitchell, the conference adjourned until Thursday. The entire situation remains the same as before the meeting. The suspension of work in the anthracite mines will continue pending the negotiations."

Each member of the operators' committee was sought for an interview giving further details of the meeting but none of them cared to say anything beyond what was contained in the statement. President Baer, who is chairman of the operators sub-committee, said: "We simply had a long talk which was in the nature of glittering generalities. Practically nothing was accomplished."

President Truesdale of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad, said: "The situation is unchanged; we are no nearer an agreement."

The members of the miners committee, including President Mitchell, absolutely refused to talk. The miners' president also refused to express an opinion as to whether the situation was hopeful or discouraging from his view point.

Letter From the Governor.

The scale committee held a meeting last night at which President Mitchell read the following letter from Gov. Pennypacker of Pennsylvania:

"Dear Sir—The commonwealth of Pennsylvania expects that every reasonable effort will be made by the parties interested to accommodate the differences between coal operators and coal miners and to avert the strike which is now threatened."

Philadelphia, April 4.—In the hard coal region the situation is practically unchanged. In Shamokin the Enterprise colliery, owned by W. L. Connell & Co., was operated short handed by non-union men. In Scranton the Oxford colliery, a small non-union operation, and 20 washeries were worked. Aside from these plants there were no attempts in any part of the region to operate the mines.

Reports from Scranton are to the effect that the Delaware & Hudson and the Erie companies are making preparations to resume as soon as possible. A number of men have been engaged at the mines of these companies ostensibly for guard duty. In this city the Delaware & Hudson Co. has opened two offices for the purpose of employing guards and laborers in and about the mines.

French Strikers Clash With Cavalry.

Lens, France, April 4.—The strikers in the mining districts now number 44,000. Seven arrests have been made on charges of exploding dynamite cartridges and stoning the police and non-strikers. The strikers made a demonstration against the arrests but the cavalry charged and dispersed them. The coal companies are discontinuing the workmen's trains and the feeling against the companies is increasing.

To Build Largest Vessel on Lakes.

Bay City, Mich., April 4.—The keel was laid yesterday at the local yard of the American Ship Building company for the largest vessel ever constructed for the Great Lakes. The vessel, which is to be built for the Cambria Steel company, will be 602 feet long.

Three Foreigners Sentenced to Hang.

Warren, Pa., April 4.—Judge W. M. Lindsay has sentenced Pietro Nataro, Frank Gerardi and Antonio Prucci to be hanged on a date to be set by Gov. Pennypacker. The men were convicted of the murder of Raphael Farnio at Tiona, Feb. 11.

CHICAGO IS DIVIDED

Votes to Buy Rapid Transit Lines But Not to Operate Them.

DUNNE WINS ON TWO POINTS

Mayor Claims That Municipal Ownership Majority of Aldermen Have Been Elected—Party Lines Eliminated in Contention Over Issues.

Chicago, April 4.—Under the result of the city election in which the question of municipal ownership of the street railways was the vital issue, the city of Chicago can proceed to acquire and control the railways but cannot operate them. At the same time the voters, while declaring that the city shall not proceed to operate the railroads, declared that as a question of public policy it would be desirable for the city to do so.

Three propositions were submitted to the voters, the first of which was: "Shall the city of Chicago proceed to operate street railways."

This proposition required 60 per cent of the total vote cast in order to become effective. The total vote was approximately 233,000. Of this number the proposition to proceed to the immediate operation of the street railways secured but 123,000 votes, about 16,000 short of the necessary three-fifths.

The second proposition involved the approval of an ordinance previously passed by the city council providing for the issue of street railway certificates in amount not to exceed \$75,000,000 for the purchase, ownership and maintenance of the street railways. This was carried by about 3,800 votes. The third question, which was simply on the question of public policy and has no legal effect whatever, is "shall the city council proceed without delay to secure the municipal ownership and operation of the street railways under the Mueller law, instead of granting franchises to private companies." This question was carried by about 3,600 votes.

Mayor Dunne construed the passage of the \$75,000,000 certificates and public policy propositions as a victory for municipal ownership but expressed his disappointment over the defeat of the proposition for municipal operation. He said:

"I admit that I am disappointed because the victory is not complete. The important proposition, however, at the present time is for the issuance of the certificates and this has been carried. I regret very much that we did not get the necessary majority to enable us to legally operate the street railway lines. But this will not prevent us from again going before the people after we have the street railway lines and asking for the necessary authority to operate. The people will vote for operation with a big majority at the proper time."

Sherlock Holmes Method Used.

Minneapolis, April 4.—Through a process of elimination the police now know the names of the eight men suspected of murdering last week the six Macedonians in Minneapolis. Two of the suspects are believed to have gone east, the remaining six are known to be somewhere in the mining regions of Northern Minnesota. Mayor Jones has offered a reward of \$500 for information leading to the arrest of the murderers.

Wagoner Jury Disagrees.

Akron, O., April 4.—After a trial lasting several days, the jury in the case of Capt. Aaron Wagoner, former cashier of the Akron Savings bank, the accounts of which he is charged with falsifying, failed to agree and was discharged by the court. The jury was evenly divided on every ballot. Capt. Wagoner was chairman of the state board of penitentiary commissioners under former Gov. Herriek's administration.

1,000 Union Men Quit Work.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 4.—One thousand union men employed on the construction work of the Allis-Chalmers company's new shops at West Allis walked out because they say, John F. Harvey, one of their number, was brutally assaulted without provocation by five guards hired to prevent trouble between union and non-union men at the shops. All construction work is completely tied up.

Caster Gains Respite From Death.

Columbus, O., April 4.—Fred Caster, alias Frank Conrad of Canton, confined in the penitentiary annex awaiting execution, will not be electrocuted Friday. By the consent of the supreme court to receive a bill of exceptions, the carrying out of the sentence of the court is indefinitely postponed. Caster was charged with the murder of Policeman Davis.

Prominent Oil Man Dies Suddenly.

Corry, Pa., April 4.—W. T. Faulkner, partner in the oil firm of Faulkner & Scofield of Warren, Pa., died in a room in the St. James hotel here last night. He was about 40 years of age.

GEN. MILLER RESIGNS

Len, J. P. S. Gobin Succeeds to Command of State Guard.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 4.—General orders have been issued from the headquarters of the national guard of Pennsylvania announcing the resignation of Maj. Gen. Charles Miller of Franklin and the appointment of Gen. J. P. S. Gobin of Lebanon in his place. Orders were also issued placing Gen. Miller on the retired list and expressing Gov. Pennypacker's appreciation of the long and distinguished career of Gen. Miller as an officer of the guard and "of his energy and efficiency while in command of the division and regrets that the urgent demands of business prevent his continuance in active service."

Gen. Miller's resignation was mailed to Adjutant General Stewart from Franklin on March 21, but was kept secret until after the formal acceptance and the promotion of Gen. Gobin. Miller was originally appointed major general by Gov. Stone in July, 1900, and was reappointed by Pennypacker at the expiration of his commission last July. Gobin was the senior brigadier general of the division and commanded the third brigade. His place at the head of the brigade will probably be taken by Col. C. Bow Dougherty, Ninth regiment, senior commander of the brigade.

ZION NEEDS \$600,000

Creditors Offer Assistance in Straightening Up Its Affairs.

Chicago, April 4.—The following message has been received at Zion City from Dowie, who at present is at Ocatlan, Mexico: "Wire immediately full report of Sunday's meeting."

At a meeting of the officers of Zion City and the church of Zion it was decided that it is necessary to raise at once \$600,000 for the complete financial rehabilitation of Zion City, its church and industries. Land and other properties will be pledged to raise the necessary amount, and numerous offers have been received from creditors endorsing the plan and promising assistance.

Muskegon, Mich., April 4.—A deed transferring John Alexander Dowie's \$200,000 summer home on White Lake, near here, to Deacon Alexander Granger, has been recorded here. The deed bears power of attorney from Dowie and wife to the new ruler of Zion City, W. G. Voliva.

Late last night a telegram was received from Dowie, by Judge Barnes, the head of the law department at Zion City, ordering him to revoke the power of attorney that Dowie had given to Overseer Voliva, the present head of Zion City. Judge Barnes was ordered to confer the power of attorney upon Fielding H. Withet, secretary of the Parades Mexican plantations, Dowie's latest venture. In this telegram Dowie said that he was starting for the City of Mexico and that he expected to be in Zion City early next week.

BOY DEFIES POSSE

Daring Dwarf With Winchester Holds at Bay Federal Officers.

Huntington, W. Va., April 4.—Johnnie Carter, a hunchback midget of 12 years, weighing less than 40 pounds, blocked the stern hand of the federal government in Big Sandy river by opening fire on Deputy United States Marshal Bill Bartram and a posse who were chasing the lad's father in the hope of arresting him for moonshining.

The lad thrust a Winchester rifle through the window of the little cabin home and fired 16 times so fast that the posse had to take to the woods while the midget's father escaped to Kentucky. The midget was led by a six-foot deputy marshal into federal court here, and when United States Judge Kellar beheld the lad he smiled and told him to go and sin no more.

RADICALS VICTORIOUS

Sweep All Before Them in St. Petersburg Before Elections.

St. Petersburg, April 5.—The official canvass of the votes cast at the election on Monday, owing to the unexpectedly heavy vote and the inexperience of the officials, had not been completely counted at midnight, but it is conceded that the radical tide has swept to victory every one of the 160 Constitutional Democratic electors.

The Constitutional Democrats naturally are jubilant, as the sweeping triumph which they have won at the capital, the headquarters of the bureaucracy, is bound to have a strong effect on the country at large, and are now looking forward to a working majority in the national parliament. They already have nominated a candidate for the presidency of the lower house in the person of M. Petrunkevitch of Tver, who is regarded as one of the most able and vigorous advocates of a constitutional government for the empire.

Found Murdered in Lonely Road. Wilkesbarre, Pa., April 4.—Charles Gallagher, an engineer in the employ of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was murdered on a lonely road at Sugar Notch, a mining town near here. He was shot through the head and the upper portion of his body was riddled by clubs and stones. It is said the murdered man had incurred the enmity of the foreigners residing in the vicinity.

MUCH BOOTY RECOVERED

Wainwright Describes Looting of Pinault Mansion in Minneapolis.

New York, April 4.—About \$50,000 of the securities alleged to have been stolen by Thomas J. Wainwright from the residence of Dr. Nicholas J. Pinault in Minneapolis have been found in a safe deposit vault in a bank in this city, according to one of the detectives who helped in arresting Wainwright. Wainwright had a small account in this bank under the name of Louis P. Chute.

He is accused of having stolen \$100,000 worth of silverware, securities and jewelry from Dr. Pinault and told the police that two trunksful of this plunder are in Providence, R. I., where he said he had a brother.

Police Inspector McLaughlin said that Wainwright has described the method by which he robbed the Pinault residence, of which he was caretaker. After he had been left in charge of the house he discovered the combination of the safe, opened it and abstracted the keys to Dr. Pinault's safe deposit vault. After removing all the valuables he wanted from the house, Wainwright moved to the West hotel, Minneapolis, and registered under an assumed name. He then engaged a deposit box in the institution where Dr. Pinault's valuables were stored. After tipping the attendants and getting into their good graces, Wainwright said, he produced the key to Dr. Pinault's box and said he wanted to open it. He did so and took the securities and came to New York, where he pawned some of the proceeds of the theft piecemeal in order to avoid a police trap.

Fireman Falls From Engine.

Fairmont, W. Va., April 4.—The crew of the Baltimore & Ohio passenger train arriving here at 11:25 from Pittsburgh reports that Fireman Russell Snyder of this city, fell from his engine a short distance south of Uniontown last night and that a search failed to find him. It is not known here whether or not he was killed. The train was delayed two hours while the crew searched the road for Snyder.

Conquers Rival With Brick Bat.

Wheeling, W. Va., April 4.—Smarting with chagrin because he had been defeated in a wrestling bout, George Otto last night stole softly to the home of Frank Gruber, professional wrestler, and laid him out with a brick. Gruber is known all over the country and wrestled with his friend merely for fun. He is in a dangerous condition, his skull being fractured.

Strike Threatened in England.

London, April 4.—Employees in Lancashire textile mills, numbering 250,000, will strike May 1 for an advance of 5 per cent in wages.

PITTSBURG MARKETS—APRIL 3.

Corn—New yellow shelled, 51½¢; 52, new high mixed, 51¢; 52; new yellow ear, 54¢; 55.

Oats—No 2 white, 36¢; 36½¢; No 3, 35½¢; 35¢.

Hay—No 1 timothy, \$13.75@14.25; No 2, \$12.75@13.25; No 1 clover, \$10@10.50; No 1 mixed, \$11@11.25.

Eggs—Selected, 16¢; Butter—Prims, 30¢; tubs, 25¢; 29½¢; dairy, 20¢@21.

Cheese—New York full cream, new 14½¢; Ohio full cream, 14½¢@15.

Cattle—Prime to fancy, fat, smooth steers, \$5.75@6; green, coarse and rough, fat steers, \$3.75@4.50; fat, smooth, dry fed, light steers, \$4.25@5; choice milch cows, \$4@5; medium to good milch cows, \$2@3; good, fat smooth handy butchers' bulls, \$4@4.50; feeding steers, good style, weight and extra quality, \$3.75@4.50; feed steers, common to good quality, \$3@3.50; fair to choice stockers, \$2.50@3.40.

Calves—Veals, good to choice, \$6.25@6.55; veals, fair to good, \$5@6; heavy and thin calves, \$3@4.75.

Hogs—Good to prime heavy, \$6.75@6.85; choice medium weights, \$6.85@6.90; best heavy Yorkers, \$6.85@6.90; good light Yorkers, \$6.65@6.75; pigs, good to prime, \$6.50@6.60.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, \$5.90@6.25; good to choice mixed, \$5.40@5.75; fair to good mixed, \$4.75@5.25; ewes and common, \$2@4.

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STRICTLY PURE MAPLE SYRUP, new, gallon, \$1.20, half 65¢
STRICTLY PURE MAPLE SUGAR, pound, 16¢
10 bars of Lenox Soap for, 30¢
10 pounds of best Laundry Starch, 30¢
5 cans of fine Corn as you ever ate, 30¢
7 quarts of Dried Peas, 30¢
Granulated Sugar, per pound, 5¢
Soft White or Brown Sugar at, 5¢
WOOD'S FAMOUS BROWN COFFEES Try them, you'll like them
QUEEN BEE CHOP TEAS, teas that are TEA, dusted teas.

Highest Cash Prices Paid for Produce.

THE OAKLAND GROCERY, L. O. L. P.

78 S. Erie St. Both Phones.

ONE COAL FIRM WANTS TO WORK

Card & Parsons, Wadsworth,
Ready to Sign Scale.

HAVE FOUR HUNDRED MINERS

The Miners' District Convention Will be Held Here Tuesday and Wednesday—Officers Will be Elected—President Legg is in Columbus.

There are signs that some of the operators of the Massillon district will be mining coal within a few weeks and that the strike will not be so widespread as was feared.

President Legg received word from Card & Parsons, coal operators at Wadsworth, Sunday, that they desired to continue to run their mines without a day's interruption. President Legg could not grant this, but told the operators they could again resume work just as soon as they had signed the 1908 wage scale. It is probable this will be done within the next few days. The Wadsworth company owns five mines, four of which are good producers. About four hundred miners are employed there. They all are idle at present and will remain so until the company has signed the scale for the next two years.

One Massillon operator told President Legg that he owned one mine with but about one thousand tons yet remaining, which could be mined in about a month. The operator desired to continue operations as the coal will be lost forever if the mine floods. It would cost more to pump out the water than the profits on the coal would amount to. President Legg replied that the only way to bring this about is to sign the 1908 scale for all the operator's mines.

President Legg left Monday morning for Columbus to attend a meeting of the state executive board of the miners' union of Ohio to receive instructions, which will be given the district delegates in the Massillon convention Tuesday and Wednesday. President Legg will arrive here from Columbus Tuesday noon. The first session of the district convention will be held at 10 o'clock Tuesday and will be called to order by Vice President John N. Davis. Committees will be appointed on rules and on credentials at the morning session. President Legg will preside over the sessions Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday. Officers will be elected Wednesday. President Legg is a candidate for reelection. Peter Gorman is also a candidate. The candidates for vice president are Vice President John N. Davis and John Mallin. The names of John H. Adams and Alexander Watts have been announced for the position of secretary-treasurer.

The large operators of the district have given no intimation that they are willing to sign the 1908 scale. A meeting of Ohio operators will be held in Cleveland Wednesday. It is reported the large operators will fight the idea of signing the 1908 scale.

IF A STRIKE IS CALLED.

Over Three Hundred Thousand Men Will be Idle.

Pittsburg, April 2.—The formal declaration of a strike in the central competitive field of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana, including West Virginia, will affect a total of 234,408 men, about 80,000 of whom are unorganized. It is expected that the unorganized men will also respond to the edict issued by President Mitchell. With the southwestern district a total of 314,021 would be affected.

The various districts and number of men subject to a soft coal strike order are:

Pennsylvania districts Nos. 2 and 5, 59,526.
Indiana districts Nos. 8 and 11, 12,065.
Ohio district No. 6, 34,644.
Washington district No. 10, 465.
Illinois district No. 12, 51,478.
Iowa district No. 13, 10,957.
Kansas district No. 14, 9,019.
Colorado district No. 15, 446.
Maryland district No. 16, 246.
West Virginia district No. 17, 6,155.
British Columbia district No. 8, 2,369.
Tennessee district No. 9, 3,156.
Alabama district No. 20, 3,215.
Indian Territory district No. 21, 12,530.
Montana and Wyoming district No. 22, 1,888.
Kentucky district No. 23, 2,942.
Michigan district No. 24, 2,732.
Missouri district No. 25, 7,809.
Grand total, 314,021.

For Over Sixty Years

Mrs. Winkler's Little Girl has been suffering from a skin disease. It is a skin disease, it is the best remedy, cure wind colic, etc. is the best remedy. Dr. Winkler. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

VIEWERS WILL MEET.

April 12 Set for the Malter Road Investigation.

The trustees of Perry township have set Thursday, April 12, as the day for the viewers in the John Malter road matter to meet and make an investigation. The viewers are Adam Stephan, Henry Jordy and H. V. Kramer. They were appointed by the trustees last Thursday morning. County Surveyor Sickafosse will meet with the viewers, who will have the power to take the testimony of interested parties.

The viewers will report to the trustees, who will have final jurisdiction in the case for the township. An appeal may be had from their decision and it is likely the question will reach the courts before final settlement has been made. Mr. Malter desires to obtain a sixteen foot road through land owned by George Hebert.

FATALLY HURT ON PENNSYLVANIA.

Brakemen Norman E. Henderson Died at 9 O'clock.

HIS HOME WAS IN ALLIANCE.

Mr. Henderson was a Member of a Freight Crew Which was Shifting Cars at the M. & C. Junction at 3 O'clock Monday Morning.

Norman E. Henderson, aged 38 years, of Alliance, a brakeman on a Pennsylvania freight train, fell from the train and was fatally injured at the M. & C. Junction at 3:31 o'clock Monday morning. He was found in an unconscious condition by Conductor Johnson, of the crew of which Henderson was a member, and was brought to the Pennsylvania station, where Dr. N. W. Culbertson, the company's physician, gave temporary relief. At 5 o'clock he was taken to Mt. Airy hospital in John & Gordon's ambulance, and died at the hospital at 9 o'clock from internal hemorrhages. The body will be sent to the deceased's home in Alliance this evening.

No one seems to know positively just how Henderson received the fatal injuries. The train had stopped at the junction to do shifting. Henderson had assisted in the work. Just as the crew was getting ready to start with the made-up train for Orrville, Conductor Johnson went toward the caboose to couple the train to the caboose. As he did so he found the brakeman lying between the tracks in an unconscious condition. It is thought he either fell from the train or was struck while cars were being shifted.

Conductor Johnson had the engine uncoupled and the injured man was brought to the baggage room at the station. He remained in an unconscious condition. An examination showed that he had been seriously injured about the head and face, although his skull was not fractured. It was evident at the time that he was suffering more from internal injuries than from those apparent.

Mr. Henderson had been in the employ of the company several years and is survived by a wife and six children. He was a member of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the Knights of Pythias.

GIFTS COMING IN.

Charity Rotch School's Donation Party This Evening.

When the donation party for the benefit of the Charity Rotch school began at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon in the dining room of the First Methodist church, donations in cash to the amount of about \$100 had already been made, to say nothing of a lot of provisions, canned fruit and vegetables, furniture and other things, including the much needed washing machine. Mrs. A. R. Chapman, Miss Helen Johnson, Mrs. J. J. Diehlmann and Mrs. Jennie Gates received the visitors during the afternoon.

The glass blowers of the American Bottle Company sent a big glass jar for the cash donations with \$90 in it as a nest egg. The room will be open until 7 o'clock this evening. At 7:30 the visitors will ascend to the Sunday school room to hear a concert by the Columbia orchestra.

For the benefit of people who are asking why the trustees of the school are asking for help now more than at any other time, it may be said that help has frequently been needed before. At one time it was necessary to close the school for two years in order that the income from the endowment fund might accumulate. Just now the trustees are making a somewhat radical change in the school's management and are in especial need of support and encouragement from the public.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR PRIMARIES

Meeting of Republican Central Committee.

LOST A LEG AT CRESTLINE.

Camp Cove, of Canton, Struck by a Train and Nearly Killed—County Surveyor Must Refund \$450, Illegally Collected as Fees.

Canton, April 2.—The Stark county Republican central committee will meet in this city April 14 for the purpose of making rules for the conducting of the Republican primaries, and also to arrange for the selection of the delegates to the judicial convention which will be held at Newark April 24, for the nomination of a circuit judge. The committee will determine the time for the holding of the county primaries, at which time candidates for recorder, commissioner and infirmarium director will be chosen. The present district over which the committee rules is divided into one hundred precincts, with as many committeemen, who, it is announced, will adopt the unit rule in selecting a congressional nominee from this county for the Eighteenth district.

When the train arrived from Crestline Sunday morning it was learned that Camp Cove, of this city, had met with a serious accident, and for a time it was feared that he would die. It is said that while he was waiting for a train at Crestline, to return to his home in this city, he desired a cigar and started across the tracks to get one. He was struck by a passing train that approached unnoticed and behind another that was standing still near the station, and when he was poked up it was found that one of his legs was crushed below the knee and that a large gash was cut in his head. Mrs. Cove went to Crestline and after arrival there telephoned to friends here that her husband would not die, but that one of his legs had been amputated.

Dorsey Seese, who is well known to citizens of Canton, Massillon, Alliance and other towns in the county, died at the home of his father in Strasburg, Tuscarawas county, Saturday, and was buried at that place Monday. Seese was a resident of Canton for a number of years and when the Cuban war broke out he was one of the first to express a willingness to go. During his service he contracted a disease from which he never recovered. He was about 48 years of age.

A judgment was recovered before Judge Ambler against County Surveyor Sickafosse for \$450, Monday morning, and he will be compelled to pay that amount back to the county for fees illegally drawn from the county treasury. This case was commenced by former Prosecutor Day.

Mrs. Sarah J. Stansbury has commenced action for a divorce from Elmer E. Stansbury on charges of cruelty. They were married in 1894, but have no children.

RECORD IN REFORM WORK.

Important Laws Enacted by the Ohio General Assembly.

Columbus, April 2.—The Seventy-seventh general assembly, which adjourns sine die today, has enacted the most sweeping reform legislation in the history of the state. Neither party can claim credit for the record, as the Republicans controlled the House, and the Democrats, with the aid of Senator Lamb, of Toledo, elected on an independent ticket, had a majority of one in the Senate.

Governor John M. Pattison, whose illness caused the decision to adjourn this early, signed every reform measure passed by both Houses. The most important legislation enacted follows:

Repeal of inheritance law.
Two-cent railway fare in Ohio.
Placing county officials on straight salary basis.
Increase of Dow tax on saloons to \$1,000 a year.
Residence local option by petition.
Search and seizure law to prevent illegal sale of liquor.
Making effective prosecutions of trusts and combinations under Valentine anti-trust law.
Appointment of Lexow committee to uncover corruption in Cincinnati and Hamilton county.
Repealing Dana law so that name of candidate may appear more than once on ballot.
Appropriation of approximately \$500,000 for continued maintenance of Ohio canal system.
Liberal appropriation for good roads.
Abolition of contract convict labor.
Declaration in favor of election of United States senators by direct vote of people.

Legislation that failed to pass follows:

County local option.
Prohibiting acceptance of passes.
Taxing public corporation franchise values.
Providing for local option on Sunday amusements.
To legalize pool selling at race meets.
Australian and Massachusetts ballot reform bills.
To place state, county and municipal employees under civil service and merit system.
Municipal code revision.
Permitting municipal ownership and operation of street railways.
Abolishing capital punishment.
Granting women right to vote at local option elections.
School code revision.
Initiative and referendum amendment to constitution.
Revision of street railway franchise laws.
The "freak" measures defeated:
Prohibiting the sale or smoking of cigarettes.
Making unlawful the habit of treating.
Legalizing the killing of incurables who are suffering great pain.
Establishing whipping posts for wife beaters.
Prohibiting landlords from barring families with children from flats.

OBITUARY.

HENRY B. HARTMAN.

Henry B. Hartman, aged 89 years, died at the home of his son, Christian Hartman, at East Greenville, Sunday evening at 8:30 o'clock, from the infirmities of old age, heart failure being the immediate cause of death. Mr. Hartman was one of the pioneer residents of the western part of Stark county, and had lived in or near East Greenville many years. The deceased is survived by several children. The funeral will be held from the Mennonite church at Pleasant View Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock. Interment will be made in the Pleasant View cemetery.

DOROTHEA ZELLAR.

Dorothea Zeller, aged 45 years, died at the Massillon state hospital of organic brain trouble, Saturday evening. The deceased was admitted from Akron six years ago. The body will be held at John & Gordon's undertaking rooms until relatives are heard from.

MRS. MARY S. SCHNEIDER.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Mary Eva Schneider, of Canton, who died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. August Janson, last Thursday, was held at the Martin Luther church, Canton, Saturday afternoon. Mrs. Schneider is survived by two sisters, Mrs. Elizabeth Albrecht, of Massillon, and Mrs. Philippa Stucker, of Mudbrook; eight children, Louis Schneider, William Schneider, and Mrs. Henry Albrecht, of north of Canton; John Schneider, Leonard Schneider, of Geosau; Mrs. August Janson, of Canton; the Rev. J. H. Schneider, of Columbus; Mrs. Mary Albrecht, of Massillon; forty-two grandchildren and thirty-six great-grandchildren. Interment was made in Westlawn cemetery. The Rev. G. M. Schneider, of Canton, and the Rev. L. H. Barry, of Massillon, officiated.

RECEIVING THE ADVANCE.

Thousands at Western Pennsylvania Mines.

Pittsburg, April 2.—(By Associated Press)—In the Irwin field the mines are in operation as usual. Although these mines are operated on the "open shop" policy, every operator in the district, it is said, has signified his willingness to pay the advanced rate. The same conditions are reported at the mines of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company, where several thousand men are employed. All are at work today, receiving the 5.55 per cent. increase.

The conference between Operator Robbins and the scale committee lasted but a short time and adjourned at 2 o'clock when it was said the scale would be signed. The first operator to sign the new agreement was Lewis Kindlay, owner of mines at Colliers, W. Va., who signed at the miners' convention. Orders were at once wired to Colliers, to resume work.

Eastern Ohio Patents.

H. E. Dunlap, patent attorney, of Wheeling, W. Va., reports the following patents issued to eastern Ohio inventors: A. J. Utte and L. F. Utte, Ellyria, channeling machine; Frank A. Pilcher, Marietta, solo attachment for musical instruments; Angus McKenzie, Canton, curtain and counterbalance for book and other cases; Bert C. Maxwell, Canton, account cabinet; Thomas J. Lutz, Jr., Mansfield, explosive engine; William L. Knowles, Hatton, well drilling machine, and Robert M. Hinman, Akron, firepot.

BUSY IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Mines All at Work With Full Force of Men.

Hinton, W. Va., April 2.—(By Associated Press.)—Everything is quiet in the New River and the Kanawha coal fields today. All the mines are running as usual with full forces.

LAWYER SHOTS WIFE

Prominent Greensburg Attorney Inflicts Fatal Wounds Upon Helpmate.

Greensburg, Pa., April 2.—Crazed by drink, Attorney J. A. C. Ruffner shot his wife and his daughter, Hilga, 19 years old. Mrs. Ruffner is at the Westmoreland hospital and cannot live. The husband was arrested by Chief of Police Hutchinson. He waived a hearing, and was committed to jail on a charge of felonious assault and battery to await the result of his wife's injuries. The daughter's wound is not serious. Ruffner had been drinking for several months, and arrangements had been made to take him to a Pittsburgh institution. He was told of the arrangements to take him to Pittsburgh. Mrs. Ruffner went to an adjoining room. Ruffner followed, telling the officers in waiting that he wanted to arrange some business with her. Ruffner shot his wife three times. One bullet passed through her neck, another took effect in the back, and a third in the right shoulder. The daughter was wounded in endeavoring to protect her mother. She jumped in front of her father to grasp his arm and the bullet struck her right shoulder. To Chief Hutchinson Ruffner said that he regretted having wounded his daughter, but that he intended to kill his wife. "I'm willing to be hanged; do it right away. I should have shot her a year ago."

CASTRO IN DANGER

PLOT TO DEPOSE HIM BEING FINANCED BY AMERICAN MERCHANTS.

New York, April 2.—The World says this morning: One of the largest merchants in New York said last night that arrangements are being perfected here and in Paris and London for a revolution in Venezuela which will annihilate Castro and open up that country to American capital and enterprise.

A number of rich New York merchants are said to be interested in the movement, which, the promoters declare, will involve the employment of 15,000 soldiers and the expenditure of \$5,000,000 in the campaign. President Castro, if the plans do not go astray, is to be either expelled or destroyed, and a native Venezuelan, he states, is to be installed.

In this connection it is said that Castro, anticipating a successful revolution against him sooner or later, has converted some of his alleged \$400,000 fortune into cash and has sent it to America and France.

Carlos B. Ferguerido, Venezuelan consul in New York, said last night at his home that he heard such an expedition was being organized or promoted, but had been unable to learn anything definite about it. He said he had understood shares in the scheme were being sold.

"I would like to get hold of one of those shares," he said, "I will buy all that are offered." The consul inquired eagerly as to the point the expedition was to sail from. The expedition is to set out shortly from Europe in three large steamships, which are already under contract. They are to carry about 5,000 volunteers, with the following quantities of arms and ammunition: Eight thousand Mauser rifles of the latest pattern, 24,000 rounds of cartridges, 500,000 shells, eight rapid-fire guns, 8,000 army belts, 1,000 officers' swords, 1,000 officers' revolvers, 3,000 machetes and swords, together with other supplies.

Depew in Retirement.

New York, April 2.—The Herald says today: "Promises that Senator Depew would retain his place in the senate by this time have not been fulfilled, for the reason that hopes of his family for a complete restoration of his health have been disappointed. He is still in retirement on the Elkhart estate back of Scarborough-Hudson, where he has been in seclusion for a month since he suddenly left Washington. So closely is the senator guarded that only a few persons living in the immediate neighborhood are able to say from their own knowledge that he is in the 'Villa,' as the house is known, in which extreme measures have been taken to check the rapid decline into which it has seemed for several months he has been falling."

Threaten Another General Strike. Warsaw, Russian Poland, April 2.—The revolutionists here have announced their intention to declare a general strike in order to prevent the government contracting a new loan.

Commits Murder for a Nickel. Lancaster, Pa., April 2.—In a quarrel over a five-cent stake in a game of craps Steve Green, age 22 years, was shot dead by John Waters, Jr., about the same age.

Two Texas Men Disagree. Waller, Tex., April 2.—As a result of a pistol duel here Joseph Woods is dead and Phil Costles, his adversary, is shot in five places and probably fatally wounded.

Ground by Flying Juggernaut. Tamaque, Pa., April 2.—Thomas Arner, age 60, and William Barron, age 28, while walking on the Reading tracks near here were struck by a train and killed.

Mrs. Roosevelt at Havana. Havana, April 2.—Mrs. Roosevelt, accompanied by her children, Ethel, Archie and Quentin, has arrived here on board the Mayflower.

BILL'S WAY CLEARED

President Suggests Compromise Amendment for Railroad Measure.

ADVISERS EXPECT VOTE SOON

Tell Mr. Roosevelt That Probably 29

Republican Senators and Practically All Democratic Senators Will Support Amendment for Court Review.

The railroad rate bill will continue during the present week to receive the attention of the senate to the exclusion of almost all other subjects. The bill will be taken up as soon as the routine business is disposed of and Senator Long will introduce the amendment agreed upon at the conference of friends of the bill with President Roosevelt last Saturday night. The amendment is to section 16 of the house bill, and provides:

"That all orders of the commission, except orders for the payment of money, shall take effect within such reasonable time as shall be prescribed by the commission and shall continue for such period of time, not exceeding two years, as shall be prescribed in the order of commission, unless sooner set aside by the commission or suspended or set aside in a suit brought against the commission in the circuit court of the United States, sitting as a court of equity for the district wherein any carrier plaintiff in said suit has its principal operating office, and jurisdiction is hereby conferred on the circuit court of the United States to hear and determine in any such suit whether the order complained of was beyond the authority of the commission or in violation of the rights of the carrier secured by the constitution."

Senators who took part in the conference believe that 29 Republicans and the entire minority will support this amendment. Should the expectation of these friends of the bill be realized a vote upon the measure as a whole will be reached much earlier than was anticipated when the senate adjourned Friday evening.

The bill for the final settlement of the affairs of the five civilized tribes of Indians will probably go back to conference during the week. Senator Clapp, who has charge of the measure, has already announced that he would withdraw the conference report, and it is understood that steps will be taken this week, provided Senator Patterson finds an opportunity to express his views on the subject. The withdrawal would have been made last week but for the Colorado senator's desire to be heard.

The program for the week in the house of representatives is rather short as to subjects, but will be full as to legislative work. Motions to suspend the rules and pass bills on the calendar will be in order today. Suspension day comes twice a month in the house and there is always a full day's work to be done, as many minor measures which require but short consideration are disposed of under this order.

BLEW WOMAN'S HEAD OFF

Drunken Man Kills One Who Gave Shelter to His Fleeing Wife.

Salisbury, Md., April 2.—At her home about four miles from this city Mrs. W. A. Ennis was last night shot and killed by Goldsborough Bailey and by the same charge a bystander, Alfred Jones, was slightly wounded. The shot that ended Mrs. Ennis's life was intended for her son, John.

Bailey is said to have been drinking heavily and abusing his wife, who secured shelter with the Ennis family, the nearest neighbors. Bailey sought her there and was driven away by John Ennis, who threatened to thrash him if he returned. Arming himself with a shotgun, Bailey did return and calling Ennis out of the house pointed the gun at him at short range. To protect himself Ennis struck the muzzle of the gun aside as the hammer fell and the charge of shot struck Mrs. Ennis, who was standing just behind him in the doorway. In the face, almost blowing her head off.

"During the confusion following the shot Bailey walked away a few hundred yards, lay down and went to sleep. When he was found there shortly afterward by officers his savage dog was beside him and refused to allow anyone to approach. Before Bailey's arrest could be effected it was necessary to kill the animal.

Tillman Opposes Amendment.

Washington, April 2.—Senator Tillman, who has charge of the railway rate bill in the senate, said last night that he was not satisfied with the court review amendment to the measure which was agreed on at a conference between President Roosevelt, several Republican senators who are supporting the bill, and members of the interstate commerce commission. The senator said he would oppose it on the floor of the senate and he expressed the opinion that not half a dozen of his Democratic colleagues would support the amendment.

Plot to Blow Up Parliament.

London, April 2.—The correspondent at St. Petersburg of the Observer says that a plot has been discovered to blow up the national parliament with bombs.



It is the March and early April layers that make the December and all winter layers.

A great many dogs, like lots of folks, have very well defined antipathies as to certain persons, the wherefore in both cases being in a measure unexplainable.

We ran the risk of the frost last season with a small patch of sweet corn, planting about April 10, and as a result had an early supply. It was a speculation and chanced to turn out all right.

Is it economy to let stock run at will to hay and eat and waste that which has cost so much hard work to secure? Better feed it in the barn or lot and put the manure back on the land where it is most needed.

We know of a number of instances in which the housewife, assisted by the children, has conducted a careful testing of the seed corn. It is pretty safe to assume that when mother undertakes the job it will be well and thoroughly done.

Give your boy and girl a portion of the garden patch to tend this season, letting them have what they can make from it. Besides being a better incentive than a gad it inculcates a very valuable habit of industry and sense of ownership.

It would be a good time any of these frosty mornings to take your railroad iron and break down those stalks. Then when a soft day comes hitch on to the disk, set it straight and go cross-ways of the field and you will have the job well done.

Fir lumber, which a few years ago was used sparingly, is becoming so scarce and hard to get that a merchant stated to us a few days ago he had to beg for it with the money in his hand to pay for it, and then shipments are very much delayed.

A judge of an Iowa court has recently ruled that the owner of a hive of bees which stung a passing team and caused them to run away was liable for the damage that resulted. This is somewhat contrary to the "wild animal" conception of the bee.

The Duroc-Jersey is traveling in the same path as did its predecessor, the Poland-China. It is in danger of being killed by its loving friends by being bred too fine. Remember that a hog should always remain a hog, sturdy and substantial. He should have a leg on each of his four corners, not broomsticks. Don't try to produce a rose.

The sowing of a certain portion of the farm area to clover is coming to be looked upon as a regular feature of the early spring work by all intelligent and progressive farmers. Four quarts of timothy and two of clover should be sown with the oats, or, if clover alone is desired, three quarts will be found sufficient with the oats.

A discovery which will prove of immense importance to the dairy interests of the country and indirectly to the human family is that of Von Bering, the German scientist, whereby dairy herds inoculated with a specific virus are rendered immune to tuberculosis. The further claim is also made that people using milk and cream from such immunized cows are themselves rendered proof against the ravages of the disease.

Timber tracts and groves of all sorts may be very greatly benefited by an intelligent and judicious thinning out and trimming up. Trees easily hamper each other's growth, and all weak and deformed specimens should be removed. A serious fault with nearly all artificial groves lies in the too thick planting of the trees, something which is not noticed when the trees are young, but which, if not corrected, may result in the ruin of the grove at a later period. Sunlight and air are absolutely indispensable to the vigorous and healthy growth of all forest and orchard trees.

So serious have been the losses from forest fires in portions of California that one company at McCloud has inaugurated a campaign for effective fire protection according to the suggestions of the forest service of the department of agriculture. The plan consists of a clearing and burning of fire lines of from 200 to 3,000 feet in width to serve as base lines from which to fight possible forest fires, organizing a patrol, erecting houses for the storage of fire fighting tools, erecting telephones to summon aid and other similar measures. So successful was this plan as a preventive of fires that the same company is planning to extend it to an additional 20,000 acres in southern Oregon. This nicely illustrates one of the many lines of service rendered by the commercial interests of the country by the agricultural department.

Old Aristotle knew that clover was a fertilizer for the farm, and he has been dead a long, long time.

The making of profitable baby beef is only possible with high grade animals of the strictly beef breeds.

The report of the purchase of glits near the \$700 mark should be followed by a question mark rather than a period.

Make it as warm as possible for all the sparrows which seek a home on your premises, and you will have lots of other birds. Sparrows are pirates.

If a young couple commence picking up and saving every old thing in the house and out of it which they think may come into play some day, they will need a fire to help them clean house inside of ten years.

We feel sorry for the man on the farm who has raised four nice boys and cannot keep even one of them with him to take up the farm work as the father grows too old to carry it on. The smartest boy on the farm is the one who early resolves to stay by his dad.

A swarm of sparrows, a flock of pigeons, a wandering dog, an old black crow or a predatory wolf visiting an infected bogyard can transmit the cholera with as much certainty as could a diseased hog running at large, and these agencies are pretty hard to quarantine against.

Nothing makes a prettier lawn decoration than a circular bed, say twelve feet in diameter, with a dozen cannas in the center and these banked with the different varieties of the coleus. A fringe of dwarf nasturtiums may be set on the extreme outer edge of the bed with good effect.

Along the last of March we get a few small boxes, fill them with earth and sow some celery, cabbage, peppers, tomatoes, pansies and other desirable things. Then in May we have a nice lot of strong plants to set out in the garden without having to buy or beg them from the neighbors.

No flowers grown last summer were more lovely or longer lived or gave a larger measure of real satisfaction than a bed of asters. The plants may be bought, but may also be easily raised from the seed, then be set in the bed when of sufficient size. To have ample room they should be set about fifteen inches apart each way.

We find that peas of all kinds do better sown early than when sown at regular intervals during the spring, depending upon the difference in time of maturing of the several varieties to afford a succession of pickings. Peas like cool, moist conditions while developing. For a family garden we would sow about four kinds, which, if properly selected, will give a good supply of peas from the middle of June to the last of July.

While making a drive recently the liveryman pointed out a farmhouse to us where he had been called by the owner a few days previous to shoot an aged mare because, he said, she was not fit to work any more. She had been in the livery upward of twenty years and had raised a colt every year but one since she was five years old—honest, faithful creature these many years. The man might just as consistently have shot his grandfather.

The owner of the garden may have an abundance of early cucumbers by putting the seed in a piece of sod—as many as are desired for the hill—and starting in the house or hothed. When danger of frost is over the sod should be transferred to the ground, care being taken not to disturb the roots. Vines started in this way will get ahead of the striped bugs and will furnish a supply of cucumbers for the table two or three weeks earlier than by the usual method.

What were the waterlogged soils of the prairie west in the sixties? Soils which would then starve out any man who attempted to cultivate them are now the richest and best lands to be found in all that country. Impaction of the spongy surface by continuous pasturing, surface drainage by way of the cultivated field, the working of the highways, the building of the railroads and co-operative drainage efforts in the wetter sections have completely reclaimed these lands and made of them soils as productive as the valley of the Nile.

The strawberry bed should be set out when you plant potatoes—about the middle or last of April. Ground to be used for the bed should be free from weed seeds and should be put in good tilth before the plants are put out. Get your plants from some one in your immediate vicinity or from your nearest nurseryman. For the ordinary garden the perfect varieties are best—namely, those whose blossoms bear both stamens and pistils. We have known of remarkably thrifty beds, from the standpoint of foliage and blossom, which did not produce a berry, the result being simply due to the fact that the blossom was imperfect, needing fertilization from other staminate or perfect plants. The rows should be about three and a half feet apart and the plants set two and a half feet apart in the row. Give the beds thorough cultivation and keep free from weeds. It is considered best to pinch the blossoms off the first season, which results in a somewhat more thrifty plant. A bed cared for in this manner will next season furnish an abundance of fine and luscious fruit.

PLANTING AN ORCHARD.

It may be that some of the readers of these notes are planning to put out an orchard this spring, large or small, as the case may be. A few suggestions gained from practical experience may be of assistance in doing the work so as to secure in a measure satisfactory results. First, the varieties planted should be few and should be secured on the recommendation of your nearest reliable nurseryman. When stock is bought from a distant firm or of an itinerant peddler whose location is unknown, there is danger that trees may prove not only unsuited to your latitude, but also untrue to name. Almost any soil that will produce an abundant field crop will be found suitable for orchard purposes. The location is a matter of secondary importance, although it is usually considered that a northeast slope is preferable for the purpose. The writer has found that a belt of timber skirting his orchard on the west and south has served as a splendid wind break and been the means of saving a large amount of fruit that would otherwise have been blown from the trees. The ground should be put into good condition before the trees are planted, and if the orchard plan is a large one—an acre or more—the hard work of planting may be greatly lightened by a plowing of furrows of a good depth in which the trees may be planted. They should be set in rows north and south, which provides protection from the sun when they have attained any size. If they are set so as to form rows east and west the cultivation of the orchard for the first few years is greatly facilitated. The trees should be planted from twenty-five to thirty-five feet apart each way, depending somewhat upon the variety, and be set in the earth from five to six inches lower than they stood in the nursery and should tilt slightly to the southwest, the object of this being to have the tree shade its own trunk during the hottest portion of the afternoon.

During an experience covering several years we have found that the greatest source of danger to the orchard and particularly to young trees is the root borer. The beetle lays its eggs on the trunk of the tree just above the surface of the ground during May and early June, and these hatch during the month following, the baby borers being so small as to be almost invisible. They work in the tree near the place of entrance the first season, bore down and to one side the second year and early in the third take an upward course, emerging from the tree during the latter part of May and June at a point three or four inches above the ground through a perfectly round hole about an eighth of an inch in diameter. If the borer is not discovered because of grass or earth about the trunk, the fate of the tree is practically sealed. Three borers in a five-year-old tree will kill it outright in three years or will at least weaken it so it becomes the inevitable victim of the first heavy windstorm that strikes it. While washes of different kinds are good in their way, we have found nothing so sure as a close examination of each tree with a sharp jackknife. A careful scraping of the earth from the trunk to an inch or more below the surface will show at once if borers are at work. If the bark shows green and firm all the way round and there are no evidences of the sawdust-like excreta, it is pretty conclusive proof that there are no borers at work. If found, they should be cut out and killed. A sharpened slender twig will often reach them if they are bedded deep in the bark. Grass and weeds should be kept hoed from the trunks of the trees, so as to leave a clean spot about two feet in diameter.

For the first five years and longer, if the trees do not interfere, crops should be grown among the trees—beans, corn or other crops that will not seriously rob the soil, yet which will insure a thorough cultivation. At eight or nine years it is well to put the orchard into clover or alfalfa or other nitrogenous cover crop. Even under these circumstances it should be plowed every third or fourth year to kill out the blue grass which is sure to creep in. The last crop or growth of the season should be allowed to stand to serve as a catch for the snow, which will protect the roots of the trees. As winter comes on precautions must be taken to protect the trees from the mice and rabbits, wire screening or wood shields being most frequently used. Keep all stock out of the orchard.

TOO MUCH ROPE.

A friend of ours lost a fine Jersey cow the other day—tied her too long. She got tangled up in the rope and broke her neck—a case of too much rope. How many instances there are in life that are counterparts of the above! The cherished of our hearts, our own flesh and bone, are often allowed to gradually slip away from us and out from under our control, all because we love them so much and baste to restrict their pleasure or say "no" to them. They are out a little bit late, but they are our boys and girls, and they will be all right. Perhaps later on it is the public dance, a case of beer and a game of cards with a ten cent ante, and the first thing we know all is lost, and we awake to the realization of the fact, only too late, that it was just like our friend's cow—a case of too much rope. Be boys and girls with your boys and girls and at the same time be manly men and womanly women, and your boys and girls will grow up like you be proud of you and you of them.

J. S. Trigg

INCREASE IN PENSIONS

Two Million Dollars More Than Last Year.

GOES TO SPANISH WAR SOLDIERS

Private Pension Vetoes Defeated Cleveland—Frye Refuses to Commit Himself on Rate Bill—Senators Have Big Packing Boxes.

By ARTHUR W. DUNN.
Washington, March 31.—[Special].—The pension appropriation bill which recently passed provided for an appropriation of \$2,000,000 more than that of a year ago, or, in round numbers, about \$141,000,000. It has been about twenty years, perhaps a little more, since John A. Logan, the best friend the civil war veteran ever had, announced that the pension appropriation bill had reached high water mark. James A. Garfield, who was murdered in 1881, had announced a half dozen years before Logan died that the pension list had reached its greatest limit, but since the days of those distinguished men, both field officers of the civil war, the pension appropriation bill has doubled. Most of us can remember that these increases have taken place since Grover Cleveland so severely criticized some of the private pension bills passed during his first administration. And there be shrewd politicians who believe that had it not been for these same pension vetoes Cleveland would have been re-elected in 1888; in other words, that pensions cost more figure than tariff in that great campaign.

Then and Now.

Looking back over those days, we remember that Buck Kilgore of Texas was the uncompromising enemy of private pension legislation. In those days, the house rules provided that all pension bills should be passed at Friday night sessions. Of course, a quorum never attended these sessions, and no bill to which any one man objected could get through. Kilgore held up many sessions by demanding a quorum. When Kilgore had joined the great majority Taft of South Carolina succeeded him and devoted his time to defeating private pension bills. He held the house at his mercy until the Republican majority decided to cure the no quorum evil by providing that one Friday in each month should be given to pension bills. The result is that any bill reported by the two committees on pensions is passed and no questions asked. Always in the senate bills reported are passed without question. "Read a third time and passed" is all that is ever said of them in either house now.

Where the Increase Comes From.

But it is not from these private pension bills that the increase comes. The famous order of the president making sixty-two years the age limit of disability and giving every man who reaches that age and the pension hunger of men who in any manner were connected with the Spanish war are responsible for the increased pension appropriation. It is interesting to know that more applications have been made for pensions on account of the Spanish war than there were men in the entire army who participated in that unhappy conflict. So instead of a decrease of the pension roll it continues to increase and probably will do so as long as we maintain an army in the Philippines and keep up a warfare with the savage tribes of those islands.

Delegating Congressional Powers.

Senator Frye called up a bill which gave the secretary of commerce power to regulate the movements and anchorage of ships in Hampton Roads and said that it was necessary owing to the coming Jamestown exposition.

"Is it," said Senator Daniel, "a delegation of the legislative power to confer the power on subordinate officers of the government to make these laws?"

"Yes; to make rules and regulations," answered the Maine senator.

"It is contended," continued the Virginia senator, "in regard to the rate measure that in delegating or conferring the power to make rates we are giving our own powers."

"The senator from Maine," said Frye emphatically, "declines to express any opinion concerning the rate question on this harbor matter."

Packing Boxes For Members.

The house of representatives had a long discussion recently as to whether it should pay \$3,500 or only \$3,000 for these packing boxes. These boxes, three or four each year, are furnished members, and they pack their papers, letters, books, etc., in them when they go home. Well, it had been a day of small things, and a point of order was made against the increase of \$500 made this year, and a long discussion ensued.

"I want to know," said Champ Clark, "why the senate gets so much better boxes than we do."

"Why can't we have the same sort of boxes?" asked Representative Butler of Pennsylvania.

"The only way we can get them," answered Clark, "is to get into the senate, and several of us have not been able to get there as yet."

The question was also raised as to whether the members would not have to send these boxes by freight or express under the proposed provision of the new postoffice appropriation bill, which prevents sending large packages through the mails. Upon the whole, this packing box business raised considerable consternation among members, but finally the \$500 increase was adopted.

VOGUE POINTS.

Smart and Serviceable Materials For Children In Spring Days.

Materials for children's garments are seen upon the counters in a most charming variety. The Jacquard designs bid fair to be popular, and these are seen in mohair, voile and a kind of mixed cotton and silk poplin, all of which, in their own way, are excellent for children. Then there is a new weave of heavy silk, neither canvas nor crash, but something between, that should make up into smart spring coats, the natural shades being especially good, and touched up either with black taffeta combined with a bit of red or with golden brown velvet the result should be both stylish and practical.

A lighter weight of this silk in a similar weave is the Burlington. This, too, will be used for coats, while rajah, a lighter weight silk, almost identical in weave with the Burlington, will develop into charming frocks for afternoon wear with gumpies. Both of these silks have excellent wearing qualities, while the heavy crashes should prove exceedingly durable, making them, perhaps, a good choice for boys' clothing, besides having the advantage of being easily laundered, a necessary consideration where boys are concerned.

The mohairs in Jacquard design are exceedingly pretty and bright looking, requiring little or no trimming, and are the very best choice for garments for general use, whether for best, school or afternoon wear, as they come in all colors as well as all qualities.

In the thinner cotton goods the staple plain and dotted swisses are again to the fore, the latter being modeled into sweet little dancing frocks, which will come in later on for summer wear, so that such a purchase will be seen to



A RAJAH SILK COAT.

be a good investment. For, as everybody knows, a good quality of dotted swiss will stand the laundry perhaps better than any other sheer cotton material, and while a dainty fabric a child will never look overdressed wearing a frock of this material. The dimities are perhaps more charming than ever, tiny bunches of buttercups and rosebuds being scattered over ivory grounds and single pink rosebuds displaying themselves over a pale blue surface. Pale yellow dimitie with tiny brown flowers is most exclusive looking and will be the color par excellence for the brown eyed girl.

Organdies showing the border have not yet appeared among the offerings for children's wear, but they may be expected, so closely do the toilets of little ones follow those of their elders, both as to material and models.

The coat seen in the picture is a smart affair carried out in reseda green rajah silk. An empire effect is gained with a fancy colored braid outlining the short waisted bodice. The same braid trims the plaited skirt, deep collar and cuffs, which are further elaborated with plaited frills of the silk.

Hints to the Cook.

A novelty attractive to the cook is called a food protector—a dish of enameled wire, perforated and indented, to be put in the bottom of kettles to prevent food from sticking, even should the water boil away. They can be had in various sizes, costing from 12 to 20 cents each.

If salt is sprinkled over the range before frying is commenced there will be no disagreeable odor if the fat spatters over.

In frying croquettes in deep fat be sure to plunge the wire basket in the hot fat first before the croquettes are placed in the basket; otherwise they may adhere to the wires and fall apart when lifted.

In a fruit pie always mix a tablespoonful of flour thoroughly with the sugar—both dry. If butter is to be used spread it on the lower crust before putting in the fruit, and it will be evenly distributed through the pie.

Prune Souffle.

Half a pound of prunes, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, four eggs, a teaspoonful of vanilla and a pinch of salt. Beat the yolks till creamy, add the sugar, vanilla, salt and the prunes, which must have been previously stewed and chopped. Beat the whites to a stiff froth and lightly stir them to the other ingredients. Pour into a souffle dish and bake for twenty or twenty-five minutes in a fairly hot oven.

To Brighten Glassware.

A tablespoonful of ammonia to a quart of water is the best medium for cleaning windows, lamp chimneys and any kind of glassware.

ONE MORE EXPOSITION

Congress Likely to Pass Appropriation For Jamestown.

WILL BE GREAT NAVAL DISPLAY

No Prospect of Curtailing Immigration—Wilson's Extra Pair of Lungs. The Smoot Case Drags Its Weary Length Along.

By ARTHUR W. DUNN.

Washington, March 31.—[Special].—The tercentennial of the first settlement of English speaking people in the United States is not to be disregarded by the United States government notwithstanding the feeling, which is quite strong, that the exposition business has been overdone. But the fact that all other expositions have received government recognition has been strongly urged by the friends of the celebration that is to take place at Hampton Roads in honor of the English settlement at Jamestown. Moreover, congress has authorized foreign governments to be invited, and the invitations have been sent and accepted, and, of course, some provision must be made for them. While it is not expected that there will be a great exposition, it is believed that there will be one of the greatest naval displays this country has seen, for not only will the fleets of the United States be there, but the best ships of foreign navies.

"Really the Last."

The members of congress who have finally agreed to support the Jamestown bill declare that this is really the last time any appropriation shall be made for celebrations of this character. They said the same thing when they voted for the St. Louis exposition and again when they supported an appropriation for Portland, Ore. The bill is not through yet and will have the usual stormy times that beset exposition bills, but it will finally pass. Congress cannot slight Virginia after it has been generous to other states and other sections. But, more than the fact of being generous or just, there are a great many members of congress who believe that these expositions are beneficial to the country.

Immigration Restriction.

In spite of all the bills presented and speeches made in favor of the restriction of immigration I do not expect to see any legislation upon these lines. The men who represent districts peopled largely with foreigners will not support restriction because their constituents want to have their relatives and friends come to America. Men from farming districts recognize the necessity for more farm labor that can only be supplied by foreigners. Men who represent interests where cheap labor is wanted in mines and for railroad building are opposed to restriction. Taken altogether it seems to me that there are enough elements opposed to the legislation to defeat it.

Payne's Recollection of Wilson.

Representative Payne of New York and Secretary Wilson were chatting together one day and the former said:

"My first impression of you was one day in the house when you came down the aisle with the lungs of an animal which had been afflicted with pleuropneumonia and made a speech about the necessity of looking after beef animals. I don't know but what you were then trying to make yourself secretary of agriculture."

"I was trying to have the bureau of animal industry established," replied Wilson, "and I did it. I don't know of any act in my congressional life of which I am more proud."

Statehood an Issue.

Only in a few communities is statehood an issue, but in Kansas the Democrats are hoping to defeat some Republicans because Oklahoma may not be admitted. They are also calculating to win back a number of seats in Missouri on the same issue. In both these states many people have friends and relatives who have located in Oklahoma and Indian Territory, and the bond is strong enough to cause a deep feeling for the people of the territories who are denied admission.

The Smoot "Bridge."

There was a time when senators wondered just what they would do when they had to vote on the Smoot case, but it would seem now that they have ceased to worry about the "bridge" for the present at least. By the time the senate committee on privileges and elections is ready to report there will be some very pressing matters up for consideration in the senate, with little prospect that any attention will be paid to the Smoot case this session. There will be little chance of its being acted upon during the three months of the short session, so that no one is giving much attention to the Smoot matter at present.

To Become a Constitutional Lawyer.

One of the big lawyers of the senate, who never gets into a constitutional debate, says that it is not very difficult to become a constitutional lawyer in the senate. "First," he says, "a man should listen to every speech made on the constitution and occasionally ask a question to show that he is interested. Then he should take the digest of opinions of the supreme court, string them together with a few comments, ask what they mean, arouse a few of the constitutional debaters, continue to read from the digests and finally cease, leaving everybody in profound ignorance as to his own opinion or even what he has been talking about. After that he can take his place in the ranks of the constitutional lawyers of the senate."

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
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Weekly Founded in 1883.
Daily Founded in 1887.
Semi-Weekly Founded in 1896.

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Entered at Massillon postoffice as second-class matter.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1906

President Roosevelt, who has succeeded in accomplishing at least a partial reorganization of the consular service during his administration, has earned the gratitude of Americans at home and abroad. In many foreign cities this country is judged chiefly by its official representatives and the policy which has advocated the weeding out of incompetents cannot be too heartily endorsed.

Robert Legg, for six years president of the Massillon district branch of the United Mine Workers of America, retires from that office carrying with him the respect and good will of his constituents and all others with whom his manifold duties have brought him in contact. Mr. Legg has shown unflinching industry, patience, tact and discrimination in looking after the interests of the two thousand odd miners of the Massillon district, and that his qualifications have been duly recognized and appreciated is shown by the fact that he has held the office longer than any of his predecessors.

For ages the peaceful goat has been the butt of cheap wit. Now that he appears as a benefactor to the human race there may be a revulsion of feeling. A Colorado goat has been instrumental in bringing to light a new source of rubber supply and gave his life in so doing. This particular goat died mysteriously and its owner had an autopsy made. Its intestines were found to be clogged with gum which a chemist said resembled rubber. The goat's owner thereupon gathered samples of all vegetable growth on his pasture, with the result that the discovery was made that millions of acres in Colorado and adjacent states are covered with a weed that makes fine rubber. It is announced that Michigan capitalists will soon have in operation a factory to extract the gum.

Considering the alarming extent to which the adulteration of foodstuffs is practiced, it is indeed fortunate that the character of the adulteration is generally harmless, except from economic and moral standpoints. Were the case otherwise, the damage done to the public would be incalculable hygienically as well as economically. R. O. Brooks, writing on "Food Science and the Pure-Food Question" in the current issue of the Review of Reviews, says that the magnitude and gravity of the present annual economic loss alone, and its effect upon the reputable manufacturers, upon the bettering of the condition of the poor, and upon the balance of available capital, should make the subject of pure food legislation of more interest to legislative and commercial interests than to even the already interested official, medical and general public.

Walter J. Ballard, writing to the New York Sun, eloquently voices his patriotism along with his gratitude for benefits received in the line of American accomplishment. Mr. Ballard looks across the broad arena of national politics and sees many things, among them an administration fighting for the interests of all the people and of clean government; a loyal South and a loyal North, both cherishing their country and their flag almost as reverently as they cherish their faith in God and Christ; prosperity, American prosperity, abounding in every hand; our nation respected and envied by every other nation on earth; the American public school, that bulwark and foundation of American liberty at home and abroad, receiving first attention in every city, town, village and hamlet in our country; early 25,000,000 of future American citizens being instructed in those schools; higher and better citizenship; peace, progress and hope; our navy, our army, never yet defeated; our navy, achieving its duty in every corner of our nation; our public credit flowing with gold; our discounting the public other nations; America, bearing a lower than the public security of any other government, selling for a million of dollars, "are Americans," concludes Mr. Ballard, a sentiment echoed by many thousands of his countrymen.

MINERS ARE
IN CONVENTION

Twenty-eight Locals Represented by Delegates.

THE ORGANIZATION PERFECTED.

Vice President John N. Davis Presided Over the Morning Session—A List of the Accredited Delegates.

The annual convention of the miners of the Massillon district was called to order in the Trades and Labor Assembly hall at 10 o'clock Tuesday by Vice President John N. Davis. Secretary John Morgan was also present, as were thirty representatives from the locals in the district.

The morning session was given to organization. Committees were appointed. The committee on rules and order of business consisted of Rowley Jones, of North Lawrence; Alexander Watts, of Massillon, and Thomas Savage, of Justus.

The committee on credentials consisted of Herman Slusser, of West Brookfield; George Farnsworth, of Wadsworth, and John Baker, of North Lawrence.

The committee on resolutions was composed of John Miller, of North Lawrence; Jacob Gerstermaier, of Navarre, and James Applebee, of Massillon.

The committee on rules and order reported at 11 o'clock and the report was adopted by the convention. The convention will meet each day until all business has been transacted from 9 a. m. to 12 and from 1:30 to 5 o'clock p. m. The committee outlined an order of business.

The credentials committee reported that all delegates but two had presented credentials. By a vote of the convention R. W. Smith, of local No. 353, and John Philpot, of local No. 464, were seated. The local at the Geismine was also accorded representation in the convention.

The credentials committee reported that twenty-eight locals were represented by delegates and that these delegates represented 2,057 miners, all in the Massillon district. The list of the locals and the delegates is as follows: John Baker, local No. 3151; J. P. Gorman, 380; Charles Kettler, 2321; J. Gerstermaier, 2232; James Applebee, 21; J. Gerstermaier, 1969; James Fletcher, 2641; Charles Kettler, 2393; P. J. Gorman, 2101; George Geis, 1492; John Kelley, 2322; Edward Owens, 624; G. J. Lieberth, 489; R. Jones, 1804; Alexander Watts, 76; Thomas Savage, 2181; James McGill, 2390; John N. Davis, 640; Philip Walker, 116; John Doubledee, 648; Edward Sultzbach, 259; G. W. Farnsworth, 550; Samuel Jones, 359; John W. Miller, 1964; Herman G. Slusser, 448; Charles Swigart, 1801; R. W. Smith, 353; John Philpot, 464.

President Legg was unable to attend the morning session, as he had not returned from Columbus, where he was called Monday to attend a meeting of the state executive board of the United Mine Workers.

President Legg arrived in the city and called the afternoon session to order at 1:30 o'clock. Each delegate informed the officers concerning the instructions given by each local. These referred to work in the mines. Several matters will be discussed before the meeting adjourns.

President Legg reported that State President Green would reach the city Wednesday morning and would address the convention concerning the situation about signing the 1903 wage scale with those operators desiring to do so.

He then gave his annual report covering the work of the district during the past year. He referred to many grievances, including the Turkeyfoot mine strike and its settlement. He also spoke of the work of the state executive board in trying to have legislation enacted for the better protection of life and limb of the miners. Because of the early adjournment of the general assembly and other causes the bills were not enacted.

R. A. POLLOCK WAS CRITICISED.

Peter J. Gorman, of Clinton, was elected president of the miners' union of the Massillon sub-district, to succeed Robert Legg, at the annual convention in the Trades and Labor Assembly hall, Tuesday afternoon, just before the meeting adjourned at 5 o'clock. Other officers elected were: John N. Davis, vice president; John H. Adams, secretary-treasurer; Samuel L. Jones, of Palmyra; Frank Savage, of Justus; James Flounders, of Massillon, and William Bassett, of Wadsworth, the executive committee. The auditing committee for the coming year will consist of John Baker, R. Jones and John Miller.

The election of Mr. Gorman to succeed Mr. Legg was foreshadowed several weeks ago, when the local unions instructed their delegates to vote for Mr. Gorman to a large extent. Mr. Gorman received sixty votes and Mr. Legg thirty-three votes. Vice President Davis was the only officer re-elected.

During the election William Morgan was called to the chair and presided until just before adjournment, when President Gorman took the gavel. Mr. Gorman thanked the delegates for their expression of confidence and said his only endeavor will be to conduct the district's affairs so that every member of the organization will feel a just pride in the union. Mr. Gorman formerly lived at North Lawrence, but of late has been living in Clinton. He is not married and will make Massillon his headquarters a part of the time each year. He was a candidate for the presidency one year ago, but was defeated by President Legg, who has held the chief executive position in the district for six years. The rule before Mr. Legg's term of office had been that each president occupied the office two years.

President Legg took the floor and stated to the delegates that the election of Mr. Gorman was not unexpected and that he had fully intended not to make the race early in the winter, but did permit his friends to use his name as a candidate only after serious thought. He offered to be of any assistance to President Gorman whenever called upon.

Mr. Legg said after the meeting that his future plans were not yet decided upon. He may return to work in some of the coal mines of the district and may take up work that will call him from the district.

Before the election of officers President Legg called Vice President Davis to the chair and made his annual report.

"I have no written report this year because of my inability to find time to prepare one because of the conventions at Indianapolis. I have just returned from Columbus, where I attended a meeting of the state executive board, and the board remained in session until 2 o'clock this morning. I caught a train and got here to attend this convention," said Mr. Legg.

"There are many matters of detail I wish to speak about before the convention is over, but will not take your time now. I do want to say that the legislation the state executive board desired enacted by the general assembly failed and that, too, mainly because of the opposition shown to our measures by Senator Pollock, of this district, who has always clasped your hands during a campaign and said that he could not be otherwise than true to the miners of the Massillon district without disgracing the white hairs of his father's head.

"The state executive board hired two lawyers to prepare bills aimed to protect the miners at work. These men worked three weeks and examined all the miners' laws in other states and prepared a bill that gave the miner better conditions. The mines and mining committee was named in the Senate and Senator Pollock was placed at the head of that committee at his request. He was the one man in the body that seemed a leader in our cause. The bills were duly introduced and referred to Senator Pollock's committee. We thought it but a matter of a short time until these bills would be reported back to the Senate for action. But, no. Senator Pollock not only refused to report the bills back, but worked hard to defeat a resolution relieving the committee of the measures. When he was not present one bill was taken from the committee by a resolution of the Senate. The bill was not made a law as the miners desire it, as Senator Pollock permitted an amendment to be added which destroys the very aims of the bill. The bill aimed to have a school of training of one year for inexperienced miners and an amendment was added which makes the law apply to mines only where gas has been found in large quantities.

"I was talking in the Senate chamber yesterday with a senator about the bill, and while doing so an operator who worked against the bill stepped up and said that he had succeeded in having the amendment added to the bill.

"That destroys the very meaning of the bill," I said.

"Of course it does and that is what I wanted to do," was his reply.

"Now that is the condition, brothers, of the state of affairs and that is the way the man acted whom you sent to the Senate and who spoke to our state convention and said that by all that is good and holy he would stick to the miners.

"Senator Pollock has been on the wrong side of every great moral question in the general assembly which has just adjourned."

President Legg spoke of some grievances that had come to his notice and which will be taken up by the convention before adjournment.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES
Iching, Blind, Bleeding, protruding Piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days.

LOS ANGELES and return, very low by B. & O. On sale April 24 to May 4

STATE OFFICERS
WERE PRESENT

President Announced Policy for Ohio Miners.

NO AGREEMENTS YET MADE.

The State Officials Will Meet the Hocking District Operators Monday, and the Operators of Other Districts Later.

State President William Green and State Vice President Sullivan, of the United Mine Workers of Ohio, attended the Massillon district miners' convention in the Trades and Labor Assembly hall Wednesday. Each addressed the delegates, and President Green outlined the policy which will be pursued for the present by the state executive board. The policy announced is as follows:

No operator will be permitted to resume work in his mines simply by signifying his willingness to sign the 1903 wage scale. The state executive board wants all wage contracts in Ohio to begin and end at the same time. The board will insist, at least, that all scales end at the same time. The state officials will attend a meeting of the Hocking district miners Friday and Saturday, and will meet the operators of that district next Monday. Several operators have notified the state officials that they wish to sign the scale. The Hocking district scale will be made a basis for other district scales in Ohio. All the concessions made to the miners since the 1903 scale was in operation will be asked by the miners in the new scale. Meetings will be held in other districts with operators after the Hocking district convention closes, providing a scale agreement is reached there. The district having mining nearest like that of the Hocking district will be taken up next and the other districts will follow. No sub-district president will be permitted to sign a scale without first making clear the full contents of the contract to the state executive board.

Such were the principal expressions made by President Green concerning the wage scale question as he views it at present. Both President Green and Vice President Sullivan expressed their firm belief that the Massillon miners would stand by the organization until the last difficulty had been settled. Each admitted that the present struggle was a very serious one and that its successful outcome depended to a large extent upon the fealty of the miners to the cause of union labor.

President Green narrated how the miners had made a concession two years ago of 5.35 per cent in the wage scale because, he said, the operators feared a financial depression.

"The times are now prosperous," he said, "and we can show abundant proof why we should have the 1903 scale restored. The miners made concessions two years ago solely to prevent an industrial war. It meant much to each miner to give up a part of his daily wages, when some of the miners work but one hundred days each year."

President Green took occasion to make a statement to the delegates of how he felt concerning the attitude of Senator Pollock toward legislative measures which had been drafted under the direction of the state executive board of the miners' organization. The bills were referred to the mines and miners committee, of which Senator Pollock was chairman. President Green said that he openly charged Senator Pollock with being the one great cause why several bills aimed to give the miners better protection failed to pass the Senate. He said that Senator Pollock refused to report bills from the committee, even after members of the state executive board of the miners' organization had advanced arguments showing the necessity of the legislation. President Green also said that when Senator Pollock was asked why he delayed, he replied that he had not heard from the operators. The struggle by which the miners' officials did finally get one bill through the general assembly was narrated. President Green also told how an amendment, offered by Senator Pollock to the bill desired, passed and made the provisions of the bill null and void. The delegates were wrought to a high pitch of enure and one delegate rose and wanted the convention to pass a motion at once condemning Senator Pollock for his actions. The motion was seconded, but President Gorman ruled that this should come up under the head of resolutions. The resolution committee was instructed to prepare the required resolution.

State Vice President Sullivan spoke for a brief time upon the necessity of every miner remaining strong and steadfast in the cause the state officials are trying to bring to a successful

issue. Mr. Sullivan informed the delegates that there are vast piles of coal stored at various places in the state and that there are no immediate prospects of a resumption of mining generally through the state. He said that it seemed to him that there was enough coal stored to last two months.

The afternoon session was given to miscellaneous business. One grievance concerning the time of making shots was referred to President Gorman, with power to act. Several committees reported on minor matters, which will be settled by the sub-district officers.

RESOLUTIONS.

The committee reported the following resolutions, which were adopted without debate and without division:

Resolved, That we, the miners of the Massillon sub-district, in convention assembled at Massillon April 4, 1906, go on record as denouncing the action of Senator R. A. Pollock, of this senatorial district, as chairman of the committee on mines and mining in the general assembly, in his action in blocking and defeating legislation which was introduced at the request of our state officers, which desired to give better protection to the lives and limbs of the members of the organization when at work; and that we also condemn his action in pretending to be a friend of the miner and afterward proving himself to be a traitor to those who looked to him for support; and also that we request the press to print the resolution to show the public the dishonesty of a man who has always pretended to be a friend of the laboring man and still one who cannot be relied on when called upon for support.

Whereas, The unlawful action of the state authorities of Colorado and Idaho has resulted in the imprisonment of officers of the Western Federation of Miners, which we deem unjust and uncalled for, therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention go on record as condemning the action of said authorities and demanding a fair and just trial in the charges preferred against them, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to Governor Harding, of Idaho, and also published by the daily and labor press.

Miscellaneous business was finished at 3 o'clock and the convention adjourned.

MORE MINES AT WORK.

Operators Gaining Ground in Pittsburgh District.

Pittsburg, April 4.—(By Associated Press.)—More mines were in operation today in the Pittsburgh district than yesterday, but nowhere is a full complement of miners at work. The same conditions prevail in the Oakdale district. No work is being done at any of the independent mines, and the operators say they have been closed indefinitely.

ALL OHIO MINES IDLE.

No Coal Will be Mined Before Next Week.

Columbus, April 4.—(By Associated Press.)—No coal will be mined in Ohio this week, according to a statement by Secretary Savage, of the miners' union, today. Next Monday, he said, the miners and operators will hold a conference at Athens. The independents in the Hocking field are anxious to sign the 1903 scale.

MINERS CONFERRING.

Committee Discussing Plans for Next Move.

New York, April 4.—(By Associated Press.)—The Shamokin coal committee of the anthracite miners, to which has been entrusted the task of endeavoring to reach a wage agreement with the mine owners, went into session at 9:30 this morning to discuss what their next move shall be.

"CANNON BALL" WRECKED.

Fast Express Train Runs Into an Open Switch.

Norfolk, Va., April 4.—(By Associated Press.)—The "Cannon Ball," a fast express on the Norfolk & Western road, ran into an open switch at Juniper siding today. Seven doctors and a wrecking crew have been hurried from Norfolk. It is reported that the train was burned.

Later—Officials of the road announced that no one was killed in the wreck.

WRECK ON THE C. C. & L. ROAD

Caused by a Landslide in a Deep Fill.

Richmond, Ind., April 4.—(By Associated Press.)—As a result of the caving in of one side of a heavy fill on the Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville railroad, a special train bearing three hundred Richmond members of the order of Red Men, en route home from a district meeting at Rushville, was wrecked early today. Six passengers were seriously injured.

"Want" column ads pay Try it

THE OLD MILL
WAS DESTROYED

Landmark at Crystal Spring Burned to the Ground.

MONDAY EVENING AT 10:30.

The Building was Erected in 1835 and 1836 and was One of the Noted Centers in the Wheat Trade in Early History of County.

The old grist mill building at Crystal Spring, known until recently as Millport, four miles north of Massillon on the Ohio canal, and an adjoining frame building, were burned to the ground between 10:30 o'clock Monday night and 2 o'clock Tuesday morning. Nothing remained at daybreak Tuesday but blackened stone walls, mute reminders of the history of a structure which for three-quarters of a century was a landmark in Stark county and a pioneer building along the famous waterway.

The fire, which caused total destruction in a few hours, was first seen in a small frame building situated at the north end of the old mill building at 10:30 o'clock. This building had been used at various times as a meat market and a saloon, but had not been occupied for one week. Henry Pahlau conducted a saloon in it recently. The saloon closed at the time of his death a week ago. The origin of the fire is still a mystery. Many believe it was of incendiary origin. This will be investigated.

The fire soon spread to all parts of the frame structure, and in a short time leaped over the space of thirty feet between the small building and the mill property, and began its ravages on the larger structure. There is no fire fighting apparatus at Crystal Spring adequate to control a fire of the magnitude of this and the fire had uncontrolled sway until it had reduced both buildings to ruins.

The old mill property is owned by the Stark-Tuscarawas Breweries' Company, which came into possession of the property at the time the merger of brewery interests was made over a year ago. For several years J. W. Schuster, of Massillon, owned the property and used the building as a brewery after it had been converted from a flour mill.

The building was erected in 1835 and 1836 and was for years a well known landmark in Stark county, and one of the historic places along the Ohio canal. To this mill farmers for miles hauled their wheat. At one time Millport, as the place was known in early days, was a rival to Massillon in the wheat market. The property was operated as a mill by H. B. and M. D. Wellman, who built the mill, for years. Water was used for power. The mill was operated day and night and flour was shipped to commercial centers on the canal.

In 1883 the late James H. McLain, the late Julius Wittmann and Christian Schott formed a partnership, which purchased the property and converted the mill into a brewery. They conducted the business about one year. Later Erhard & Schinke purchased the property and still later J. W. Schuster bought the interests and continued to use the building as a brewery until the Massillon brewery was erected a few years ago. After the Massillon brewery was started the Crystal Spring plant was dismantled and the building was closed and boarded up. The building had not been in general use since that time. Occasionally it has been used as a warehouse in recent years.

The prominence of the mill in the early history of Stark county gave the name of Millport to the country settlement. Around the mill at an early day was formed a small settlement and to the present time has continued to be a flourishing community. The mill was favorably located both for insuring a large storage for farmers and an easy shipment of flour to larger places.

Representatives of the Stark-Tuscarawas Breweries' Company visited the ruins Tuesday morning to see if anything needed to be done to prevent further damages or injury to persons by falling walls.

BODY FOUND IN RIVER.

Street Railway Passenger was Drowned Last Thursday.

Dayton, O., April 4.—(By Associated Press.)—The body of Joseph L. Breen, late general manager of the Peoples Railway Company, who was knocked off the temporary street bridge and drowned last Thursday morning near the bend where it joins the Miami.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Rush Miller, of Fairmont, W. Va., a son.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wagner, of North Grant street, a daughter.

Fire of incendiary origin destroyed property valued at \$50,000 at Dillonvale, Sunday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Brenner attended the funeral of the late Henry Hartman, at East Greenville, Wednesday.

Dr. J. F. Gardner, of West Brookfield, has been called to Exeter, Mo., by the illness of his sister, Mrs. Anna Ellston, formerly of Navarre.

Mrs. Caroline Becker, mother of Photographer Jacob Becker, sustained a stroke of paralysis on Monday and is now in a critical condition at the Becker residence in Charles street.

Dr. L. B. Zintmaster left Monday morning for Rochester, Minn., where he will take a post graduate course in surgery at the Mayo Brothers' clinic. He will return about June 15.

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice R. Bissell gave a dinner at their residence in Prospect street, Tuesday evening. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Pitts, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Merwin and Mr. and Mrs. and Mrs. E. E. Fox.

A party of twenty-five people from the vicinities of Canton, Orrville and Massillon, left Monday for Ellensburg, Wash., where they will take up government lands and locate permanently. Mr. and Mrs. John King and the former's sister, of Dundee, joined the party at Massillon.

The survivors of the Sultana disaster will hold their annual reunion in East Toledo April 24. Several Stark county men, including ex-Sheriff Zaiser and William Smith, of Louisville, were on the ill-fated steamer at the time of the explosion, but escaped without serious injury.

The village council of Doylestown has just passed a saloon ordinance which makes it compulsory to close all places at 10 p. m. on every night during the week but Saturday night, when the places can be kept open until 11. All screens must be removed and no place opened before 6 a. m.

George H. Walter and Charles I. Hinderer, who were recently appointed by the U. S. postoffice department, at Washington, as rural carriers, have resigned. Mr. Walter was to have charge of route No. 1 and Mr. Hinderer of route No. 2. The old sub-carriers will have charge of the rural routes until new carriers are appointed.

A surprise party was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Seiler, in South Erie street, Tuesday evening, the affair being arranged by Mr. Seiler. Progressive Pedro was played, first prizes going to Mrs. Samuel Doughty and John Schurtz. Mrs. Charles Foster and A. C. Tyler received the booby prizes. Supper was served on the card tables after the game. Those present from out of the city were H. S. Seiler, of Alliance, and Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Rose, of Canton.

Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts, who lectured at the Christian church Tuesday night, addressed the high school students Wednesday morning at the request of Superintendent Cronebaugh. His topic was "Manners and Morals." He showed that bad morals inevitably bred bad manners and that bad manners were bad morals. He placed all manner of evil in a new light, that of being impolite to others, aside from the evil itself. The Rev. R. R. Bigger, of the Presbyterian church, and the Rev. H. W. Dewey, of the First Methodist church, were also present.

Mrs. Sarah Harris, said to have been the oldest woman in Ohio, died at the home of her grandson, Otto Harris, in Upper Sandusky, Sunday night. Sunday afternoon she fell asleep and never awakened. She had never been ill. Mrs. Harris was born in Mercer county, Pa., and would have been 102 years old April 17. Her husband, Samuel Harris, died eighteen years ago. Mrs. Harris had lived in the same house and on the same farm for over fifty years. When she reached her 100th anniversary it was observed with a great celebration. Mr. and Mrs. Harris were the parents of ten children, five of whom survive them.

A couple of months ago Henry Stanley, a horse buyer of Providence, R. I., purchased a horse from Joseph Hoyman, of East Greenville. Mr. Stanley gave his check for \$50 in payment of the horse, and Mr. Hoyman claimed the check should have been \$150. Later Mr. Hoyman attached a horse in a load being shipped by Mr. Stanley and the attachment proceedings were tried before a jury in Squire Neiswanger's court on Thursday, the jury awarding the plaintiff a verdict of \$100.82. The case attracted considerable interest and because of the smallness of Squire Neiswanger's office he adjourned the hearing in another township. According to a new law his jurisdiction does not extend beyond his township, and the case will have to be tried over again.—Orrville Crescent.

SETTLERS AND HOMESEEKERS. very low rates via B. & O., first and second Tuesdays.

OBITUARY.

SAMUEL BAUGHMAN.

Samuel Baughman, aged 91 years, one of the oldest and best known farmers of this vicinity, died at his home near Elton Tuesday evening. He is survived by his wife and two sons, Samuel Baughman, jr., and Benjamin Baughman, both of whom live on farms near by. Mr. Baughman was a native of Pennsylvania. He came to Ohio in 1835 and for a time lived near the Brush college school house. For the past fifty-five years he had lived near Elton. The funeral will take place on Friday at 9 o'clock from the residence. Interment will be made in the Massillon cemetery.

THEODORE H. PAUL.

Theodore H. Paul, aged 51 years, a brief notice of whose death appeared in Tuesday's Independent, formerly lived in this city. He died at his home in Milan Tuesday morning, death being due to pneumonia. The funeral will take place at Milan Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment will be made in the Milan cemetery. The deceased is survived by his wife and six children. They are Mrs. W. Court, Mrs. F. Cook, Mrs. H. Culbertson and John Paul, jr., of Massillon, and Mabel and Dorothy Paul, of Milan. John Paul and Mrs. William Zepp, of Massillon, are a brother and sister of the deceased. Mr. Paul was a well known resident of Massillon. He was born here, and lived here until eleven years ago, when he moved with his family to Milan. He was the first regular paid fireman of the Massillon fire department.

PARTY A SUCCESS.

Charity Rotch School Got All That was Asked For.

When the trustees of the Charity Rotch school took an inventory of the gifts made at the donation party given in the dining room of the First Methodist church, Monday afternoon and evening, they found that they had \$185 in cash, besides at least \$150 worth of furniture, provisions and other things. Everything that was asked for, in fact, was given. Tuesday afternoon a big dray hauled the gifts out to the school. The Columbia orchestra, under the direction of L. G. Schworm, rendered an exceptionally good programme during the evening in the Sunday school room. The audience gathered there was small but appreciative.

THE BERTILLON SYSTEM.

It Will Be Used by the Canton Police Department.

Canton, April 4.—Joseph P. Wieland, now acting in the capacity of captain of police, will soon inaugurate the Bertillon system of measurement and identification of criminals in connection with the police department in this city. Wieland is one of the best informed officers in the Canton police department and has been selected by Mayor Turnbull to take charge of this work. The system that will be adopted here is the same one that is in vogue in many of the leading cities of the United States and Europe.

The Rev. Father P. J. McGuire, of St. John's Catholic church, has returned from a trip to California, where he has been in an endeavor to improve his health. He was much benefited.

Nicholas Lanielle, aged 84, has died here from the effects of a fall received a few years ago. He discovered a fire in his room at retiring time and rushed for what he supposed was the bath room for water when he mistook the door and fell down a stairway, fracturing his ribs, which penetrated his lungs.

County Auditor M. W. Oberlin is sending out notices of a meeting of the assessors for Monday, April 9, at 10 o'clock, when instructions, books and blanks will be given out. The county has eighty-four assessors.

The April meeting of the directors of the Stark county workhouse was held at that institution Tuesday. Routine business was transacted and bills ordered paid. Phil A. Dorn, who for the past several years has had the contract for the majority of the labor, was present, but no conclusion as to a new contract was reached. J. S. Walters, of Columbus, was to be present to bid for the contract, but owing to a delay of the trains he did not arrive until in the afternoon. This matter will be continued for at least sixty days.

SEARCHING FOR AERONAUT.

Balloon Found But Short Distance from Shore.

New York, April 4.—(By Associated Press).—The search for the missing aeronaut, Paul Moequet, has proceeded steadily, but up to this afternoon no trace of him has been found. Life savers have visited many places along the beach. The place where the balloon rests is about two hundred yards inshore, but the fact that it was partially inflated when found made the life savers uncertain whether this was the first place that it touched in its descent. It is feared that he was drowned.

LOCAL UNIONS ARE SUBSTANTIAL

Such is the Comment of Max S. Hayes, of Cleveland.

HAVE A SNUG CENTRAL BODY.

A Number of Massillon Men Who Became Famous in the Industrial World are Named by Mr. Hayes in an Interesting Letter.

Max S. Hayes, a well known labor leader of Cleveland, who gave an address in the Trades and Labor Assembly hall here last Thursday night, wrote a sketch of his trip for the Cleveland Leader, which is as follows:

The unions of Massillon are not of the boasting kind, but they are of that substantial class that move along slowly and surely to improve the conditions of their members wherever possible, making a little gain here and there and seldom losing anything. They have a snug central body in Massillon known as the Trades Assembly, with which eighteen local unions, having a combined membership of 1,400, are affiliated. In a fraternal way about 1,800 miners in the district are also attached to the central organization.

The Trades Assembly has a well filled treasury (probably because a number of women workers take an active interest in its affairs), besides property worth about \$3,000, and the semi-monthly sessions of the organization are held in one of the finest meeting halls in the state.

There have been no strikes in the city recently. As in most places, the printers gained the eight hour day without a contest. Some of the building trades are discussing the question of demanding higher wages. The miners in the surrounding towns are solidly organized, and will drop their tools Monday unless they are granted the five and one-half per cent increase of wages for which their national organization is contesting.

Massillon is the home of a number of men who became more or less famous in the industrial world. John McBride, for a number of years president of the United Mine Workers of America, and the only man who was successful in defeating Samuel Gompers as president of the American Federation of Labor, resided in Massillon, as did M. D. Hatchford, who preceded and is said to have "discovered" John Mitchell and named the latter as his successor. Hatchford is now commissioner of labor of Ohio and is making a good record. Another man who is well known in the labor world, especially among the iron and steel workers, is John T. Jenkins, who has been secretary of the Trades Assembly for nearly a dozen years. Mr. Jenkins is a writer of recognized ability, and under the nom de plume of "Lew" contributes frequently to the iron workers' journals. At present he is experimenting with several inventions which, his friends declare, will be developed successfully and be of great value. Mr. Jenkins is an ardent Socialist and is being spoken of as a candidate for mayor at the next election, and it is generally admitted, would make a strong race if nominated.

Other officers of the Trades Assembly are Henry B. Sibila, president; Peter Hollander, vice president; Mrs. Rose Sibila, financial secretary; Louis Genet, recording secretary; Charles Luckner, treasurer; Charles Schrom, sergeant at arms.

REACHED WOOSTER SAFELY.

Ten-Year-Old Girl Travels Fourteen Thousand Miles.

Wooster, O., April 4.—A trip of 14,000 miles over land and sea was completed Tuesday by Grace Fulton, ten years old, of Canton, China. She came to Wooster to be educated. Albert Fulton, a prominent Canton missionary, is her father. She traversed the entire distance unaccompanied, her sole guardians being the agents of the steamship and railroad lines by which she traveled. The girl, when educated, will return to China to be a missionary.

PRIEST FELL DEAD.

Was Officiating at Funeral of a Parishioner.

Crawfordsville, Ind., April 4.—(By Associated Press).—While saying requiem mass at the funeral of a parishioner, the Rev. John Dempsey, resident priest of St. Bernard's Catholic church, fell dead this morning.

TO OURS A GOLD IN ONE DAY. Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

NEARBY TOWNS.

MT. EATON.

Mt. Eaton, April 5.—Services will be held this week at the Reformed church.

The Presbyterian congregation is still without a pastor.

A new school house is talked of, some favoring to have it built upon the old, narrow grounds, opposite the Presbyterian church grounds; some think the space is too contracted for a larger building and ample play ground, the latter being too small at present to accommodate all the scholars if they desire to enter into the exercise of base ball or any physical exercise whatever when a number, or most of the school, wish to engage in the play. The material in the present building could be utilized for the new, and then to obtain at least three acres would give space for shrubbery and a beautiful yard in front, and a large play ground in the rear, and trees about the building for shade and beauty, which shall be pleasing to all who must be taxed to assist in its construction, as well as to please the eye of any passerby who shall behold its beauty looming up amid the leafy trees and blooming flowers, with the green sward around and in front of the new Mt. Eaton high school building.

The heavy fall of snow last week retarded the progress of those about to remove.

Dr. and Mrs. J. P. Penberthy have shaken the dust of our village from their shoes and have started on their journey to the little city of Bryan, O., where he has been solicited to fill a prominent office as M. D., a vacancy recently made by a venerable doctor whose demise has left an opening which the citizens hope may be occupied by one whose mastery of the healing art may do honor to his silent predecessor. Doubtless the genial, studious doctor who shall now occupy the office will endeavor to please all whom he may meet, and the citizens of Bryan will find that our loss will be their gain, and that their new, fair haired physician with his mental discipline, has drank from the fount of Aesculapius, and is one of that mental calibre who is ever learning and is ever yearning for research in the new and the old, where the mines of wealth found in the depths of learning are far richer than gold. The doctor and his amiable wife were pleasantly entertained at the different homes before their departure. On the 27th ult. they were again welcomed to the home of J. J. Schlafly, J. P., where a sumptuous repast was served with their friends and associates. They have also expressed themselves as being highly delighted by the kindness shown them in the farewell party given in their honor on Saturday evening, March 31, and for the benefit of those who accompanied them, by the Cheney sisters at their village home.

The oyster supper served " piping hot " with the necessary delicacies were cheerfully enjoyed, as also the menu which followed. Dr. and Mrs. Penberthy, Dr. Kenwell and wife, E. E. Schlafly and Mrs. Schlafly were all pleased, as they afterwards stated to others, with the manner in which the repast was served, the dining table being decorated in honor of the two departing guests, the centerpiece in evergreen, mounted by a miniature statue of a knight-errant of old, represented in a meditative mood, cast a rather pleasing reflection upon our departing M. D., supposing that all adventures will be taken in the same thoughtful manner. The supper being over at 10 o'clock the guests and the hostesses spent an hour or more in interesting and pleasant conversation.

Home Made

Have your cake, muffins, and tea biscuit home-made. They will be fresher, cleaner, more tasty and wholesome.

Royal Baking Powder helps the house wife to produce at home, quickly and economically, fine and tasty cake, the raised hot-biscuit, puddings, the frosted layer-cake, crisp cookies, crullers, crusts and muffins, with which the ready-made food found at the bake-shop or grocery does not compare.

Royal is the greatest of bake-day helps.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

ending by the reading of a poem entitled "We're All Here Again." The time to say goodnight came too quickly, yet words of good will expressed for those about to leave for their new home were kindly and cheerfully spoken to light them on their way as rays of sunshine from our hills to their destination.

Thomas Thompson is our new postmaster, filling the place left vacant by the former one, Dr. Penberthy, who was a careful and efficient officeholder, and we offer kindly encouragement to the present one in his new field of occupation.

NEWMAN.

Newman, April 5.—Mrs. Mordecai Davis and son Edward, who is home from the O. S. U. on his vacation, spent Monday with their Newman friends.

Miss Lottie Roderick, of Massillon, who is completing her musical course at Granville this year, visited her many Newman friends part of her one week's vacation.

Our young people have decided to hold another one of their popular box socials at Miller's hall on Wednesday evening, April 11. Proceeds to go into the young people's church fund.

The Lawrence township board of education held its meeting at Canal Fulton in Clerk Hoover's office, Tuesday afternoon, with Members Swigart, Michener and Findley present. The regular routine business was duly attended. Mr. Biddle was appointed to serve the unexpired term of Lee H. Lytle, resigned. The board adjourned to meet on Tuesday evening at 6 o'clock, May 31, when the levy will be made, the school book contract considered and teachers hired. A full attendance of the board is desired at the next meeting.

The strike or suspension, whichever you may call it, is on in the Massillon district, and so far as we can learn there has not a ton of coal been mined since Saturday, March 31, except to keep the pumps going at the mines. It is expected that a great many of the independent fellows will sign the contract and keep on doing business. When Mr. Jones, manager of the Buddy mine, was asked what he intended to do with the demands of the miners, he said: "Why, pay it, of course, boys, for the five cents per ton is

yours, and it should never have been taken from you when it was. That was the only weak point in John Mitchell's administration." That sounds like business from a man who knows the mining conditions as well as Mr. Jones does, for he has been in touch with the coal mining industry all his life. So bring along your 1903 scale contract and permit "Buddy" Jones to sign it, so that he can get the necessary coal to keep up his trade.

CRYSTAL SPRING.

Crystal Spring, April 5.—Sergeant John Morgan, of Fredericksburg, called on his two old comrades, Anthony W. Leonard and William Fashbaugh, of this place, last Friday. The three are surviving veterans of the late rebellion, having served in Company A, Thirteenth O. V. I. The day was spent in "fighting them over" and reviewing their thrilling experiences as they happened while they stood shoulder to shoulder throughout the conflict. Sergeant Morgan left for Massillon Wednesday evening to visit his brother, Samuel Morgan.

B. & O. and Electric Line rates are now about the same. The saving of time gives the steam line the advantage.

Does Your Heart Beat

Yes. 100,000 times each day. Does it send out good blood or bad blood? You know, for good blood is good health; bad blood, bad health. And you know precisely what to take for bad blood—Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Doctors have endorsed it for 60 years.

One frequent cause of bad blood is a sluggish liver. This produces constipation. Poisonous substances are then absorbed into the blood, instead of being removed from the body daily as nature intended. Keep the bowels open with Ayer's Pills, liver pills. All vegetable.

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of HAIR VIGOR, AGUE CURE, CHERRY PECTORAL.

Ayer's



Our Millinery Opening

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Thursday Morning and will

Continue on Friday and Saturday.

invite you most cordially to attend.

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tions From Our Own Work Rooms.

s of An Unusually Large Showing of Children's Styles.

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FEEL PUBLIC UNREST.

Congressmen and Senators
Growing Worried.

THEY FEAR PEOPLE'S VENGEANCE

Congressional Reformers Unpopular
In House—One Man Sore From Machine Shackles—One Case In Which Senatorial Courtesy Strikes Fire.

By ARTHUR W. DUNN.

Washington, Dec. 20.—[Special.]—The feeling of unrest that prevails throughout the country, echoes of which are constantly heard in the national capital, is giving many men a great deal of concern. Of course there is that element which says "pooh-pooh" and talk about the "fools" who cannot appreciate the great prosperity the country is enjoying, but there are many others who think that the movement portends something serious. Complaints about congress, and especially about the senate, are constantly waiting this way, and they come from men who are not of the class of grumblers and no-od-wells of every community, but from good citizens and business men. Of course the first thought of everybody in Washington is what the effect will be on politics and the complexion of congress, and it is from that viewpoint rather than what has caused the unrest that it is considered here.

Senate Escapes One.

"The senate," remarked a prominent member of that body, "has been accused of being the graveyard of the president's pet measures. We are accused of defeating the Santo Domingo treaty, the Philippine tariff bill and the joint statehood bill and of emasculating the railroad rate bill. But how about the house and the federal control of insurance? Its law committee has declared that congress cannot take jurisdiction of the subject. I am glad that the house did not put up an insurance bill to us or we would have been credited with defeating another presidential measure."

Trials of a Reformer.

Representative Hardwick of Georgia, a young man in years and a new member of the house, who is also unfortunate because he looks the part, suffered the torments that afflict a reformer who tries to change the existing order of things. For a week he stood up and battled with the little items in the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. Finally he attacked what he believed to be a carefully concealed appropriation for the social secretary of Mrs. Roosevelt. He read a paragraph from a newspaper about it ending with the words:

"It is believed that some pertinent and searching questions will be asked on the floor concerning this matter." There was an outburst of laughter even before Representative Mann of Illinois dryly remarked:

"That refers to the gentleman, I suppose."

"I resent the imputation," said Hardwick hotly.

"I do not understand," replied Mann, "that the gentleman resents the imputation that he could ask searching questions."

"I do not like the gentleman's manner," asserted Hardwick.

"Then I will change it," replied Mann. "There are a great many who do not like the gentleman's manner about this bill."

"No doubt," answered Hardwick, and he indicated his purpose of pursuing the social secretary, which he did.

Stevens Needed It.

Representative Mann of Illinois after the last vote on the statehood bill presented Representative Mondell of Wyoming with a cotton pad and a bandage. "Here," he said, "you are sore by this time. You need it."

"Hold on," interrupted Stevens of Minnesota. "Mondell stood up and fought for what he thought was right and lost. I was dragged into voting against my judgment and won. I am the fellow that is sore and need your pad and bandage instead of Mondell."

"Here and now."

"For what purpose does the gentleman rise?" is a question that is heard day after day in the house of representatives. It is put by the speaker when he wants to know what a member intends to do if he is accorded recognition. He put the query to Leader Williams of the minority one day.

"For the purpose of offering a motion that is here and now in order," was the emphatic reply.

"If so," replied the speaker, with equal emphasis and imitating Williams to some extent, "it will here and now be considered."

And then he promptly decided the motion of Williams was not in order.

Foraker and Morgan.

For a long time Senator Foraker has been struggling with the Isle of Pines treaty and meeting with the opposition of Senator Morgan. These two ran afoul of each other in the open senate the other day, and although the language they used was courteous, yet it showed that they were antagonistic. Morgan was having some newspaper matter against the treaty printed, and Foraker put in a newspaper article in favor of it.

"The senator can have his sweet way about it," said Morgan and offered another letter from a man in Cincinnati, Foraker's home city.

"Has the senator a letter from the chief justice of the Isle of Pines?" asked Foraker. "He resides in Cincinnati."

"We will not discuss letters here this morning," said Morgan.

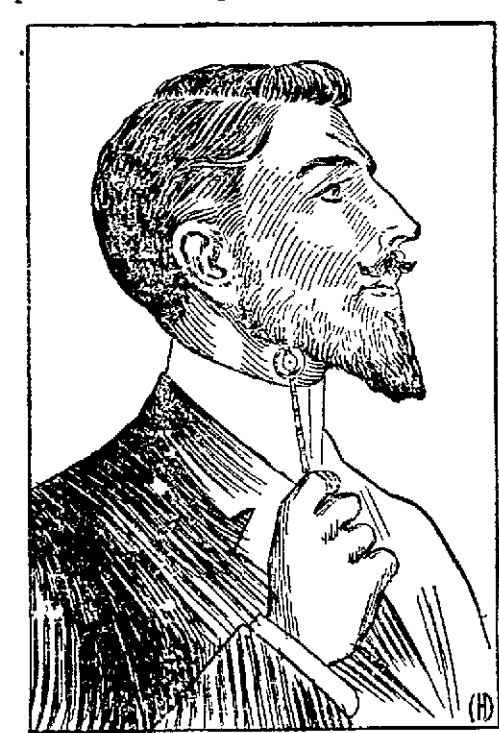
"I shall be glad to discuss it this morning or any other time," remarked Foraker emphatically.

MECHANICAL TUTORS.

Novel Method of Teaching Correct
French Pronunciation.

The utilization of various mechanical devices in the teaching of French pronunciation by Abbe Rousselot and Dr. Marcel Nattier in Paris is described in an interesting article by Grace Ellison in the Strand Magazine (London). The unique series of instruments invented by Rousselot received a grand prize at the Paris exposition of 1900. They began, Miss Ellison tells us, with the "artificial palate," which, she says, has been found especially useful by English speaking people in learning French.

The palate is made in the same way as a plate for false teeth from a model of the mouth in gutta percha and is generally black. After covering it with kaolin powder the teacher places it in his mouth and produces the sound. The pupil does the same; then when the two palates are compared one can see ex-



THE LARYNX SIGNAL.
(Bell rings when French on is correctly pronounced.)

actly what movements the tongue has made and exactly where it came in contact with the roof of the mouth, the difference in movement showing the pupil's errors.

Another device which has been found very useful in correcting errors made in pronouncing French and even in detecting the nationality of foreigners who speak French so well that their accent is indistinguishable to the ear is Rousselot's machine for "writing speech," which is a modified phonograph. Others are a form of manometer or pressure measure to regulate the force with which the vowels are given; an "inscribing drum" to detect nasal quality and a "larynx signal," in which there is a bell that sounds only when the diphthong ou is properly pronounced.

NOVEL SPAN OVER RIVER.

Chicago Bridge Which Works Like a
Farmyard Gate.

Every person who rides across the north branch of the river on North avenue cars within the next two years, says the Chicago Post, will cross a bridge the like of which exists nowhere else in the world. It is the invention of necessity and promises to serve the public well. It has a bridge tender and cost \$20,000. It is a temporary structure and will give way in time to a new bascule bridge.

Abutments are built out into the river from either bank, leaving an open channel in the middle. One end of the bridge works on a pivot on one abutment and the other rests on a motor pontoon, with a heavy flange completing the span.

The bridge then is operated like a big farm gate, the motor pontoon pulling the loose end up or down stream as the occasion requires and when the boat has passed through closes the gate. Upon each side the pontoon has a powerful paddle wheel worked by an electric motor.

Silk Made From Cotton.

If thistles cannot grow figs, cotton evidently can grow silk. It has been found that brilliant threads of silk-like appearance can be produced from cellulose. The best material for the purpose is said to be carded cotton. The artificial product is of an even white color, of silky touch, and when pressed together has some of the characteristic crackle of genuine silk, which in brilliancy it much excels. For trimmings it is said to be preferred to the natural silk, while for embroidery it is ideal, the luster adding much to the appearance. In hats it may be made to take the place of straw with good results.—Chicago Tribune.

Lake Country Tilting.

Scientists and marine men are at a loss to explain the phenomenal rise in the waters of the great lakes during the last ten years. The shipowners rejoice over the unusual condition, for every foot of added draft for their monster ships means thousands of dollars in freight earning capacity. Scientists, however, shake their heads and recall the prophecy by Professor Henry Manry of Columbia university that the entire lake region is tilting toward the Mississippi river, and in time—a long time, of course—Chicago will be submerged.

To Make Hens Lay.

Within a short time Professor Jaffa, nutrition expert at the California State university, believes hens will lay eggs according to programme, whether they want to or not, instead of refusing to work for so long a season every year that the price of eggs mounts up to famine rates. Professor Jaffa recently announced that his researches have justified his belief that he would be able to control the molting period of hens, which normally begins in the middle of the summer and continues into September, October or November.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Many Senators Taking the Onion
Cure For Deafness.

AN ODD APPEAL TO THE SPEAKER

Danville (Ill.) Woman Wants a Law
Compelling People to Pay Their
Board Bills—How Senator Knox
Followed His Physician's Advice on
Smoking—A Pennsylvania Congress-
man's Story of His Bruised Nose.

It is amazing to visit the office of a successful ear and throat specialist in Washington and observe the number of great men who are fighting off deafness, says the Philadelphia North American's Washington correspondent. Senator Lodge of Massachusetts fears this specter so greatly that his trip abroad last summer was to consult leading authorities in Berlin and Paris. He goes several times a week to a specialist of the capital who has many great names on his book.

At least one-fourth of the upper house is being treated for deafness, throat trouble or failing sight, and the proportion in the lower house is almost as great. This doctor gives several hours a week to fixing up the vocal chords of public speakers after a great strain or getting them in shape for a mighty effort.

The pungent odor of onion is noticeable after these visits, and it seems that this comely vegetable is believed to preserve the hearing and to ease the voices of the lawmakers. No one has ever approached some of the potent forces in the official world without wishing that their tastes were more refined than to include onions in every menu, but the onions are merely the medicine of this specialist, and he asserts that it is working wonders.

Speaker Cannon recently received a letter from a woman living in Danville, Ill., his home town, says the New York World's Washington representative. The letter, which was addressed to "The Congress, the President, the Speaker and all others in Washington who have power," read:

"The crying need of this country is for a law that will compel people to pay their board bills. Congress must pass this law immediately. The greatest evil of modern times is the man or woman who does not pay a board bill. I know."

"Also, congress should pass in the same law a provision making it legal for a man to board where he wants to and choose his own boarding place and not be influenced by his wife, and after he has picked it out to compel him to pay every week. Please see to this at once."

Senator Knox's physician advised him to give up smoking a few days ago and put him in the same class with Senator Spooner, also smokeless after forty years of it, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer's Washington correspondent. The other morning Senator Knox's physician happened up at the capitol and went into the senator's committee room to pass the time of day. He found Knox smoking a cigar.

"Here, senator," he said, "I thought I told you to quit that."

"Quit what?" asked Knox in mild surprise.

"Why, quit using tobacco."

"Tobacco? Why, my dear doctor, I am not using tobacco. I am smoking a cigar Senator Dolliver gave me."

One of the Pennsylvania members appeared in the house recently with a badly bruised nose, says the Chicago Inter Ocean's Washington correspondent. He maintained a dignified silence about it for two days. Then the questions grew too personal, and he gathered a lot of his tormentors about him and said: "You fellows have been manifesting an unfriendly interest in my nose. Now, if I tell you how I hurt it will you quit asking me questions?"

They all promised.

"Well," he said, "I went over to Philadelphia a few days ago to witness a launching at Cramp's shipyards. I got there early. The manager of the yard, who is a particular friend of mine, invited me down under the ship that was to be launched to see how they hold the ship on the ways. While I was under there a careless workman knocked away the restraining prop, and the ship came down and hit me smack on the nose. Good afternoon, gentlemen."

When Speaker Cannon sat down at his desk at the capitol the other day he found a slip of paper on it asking him to call up on the telephone "East-1428," says the New York World's Washington correspondent. The speaker went to the telephone, asked for the number and when an answer came said, "Do you want me?"

"I don't know," came back the answer.

"Well, I haven't time to be fooling around here. Do you want me?" insisted the speaker. "Who are you anyway?"

"This is the Government Hospital For the Insane," came back over the wire. "If you think you ought to be here, why, come along."

"H—!" was all the speaker said as he sat down and realized that some one had been playing a joke on him.

Quentin, the eleven-year-old son of the president, is a pupil at one of the public schools of Washington, says the New York Times.

"Who can bring me some old gloves for cleaning off the blackboards?" the teacher asked the other day.

"I can," promptly said Quentin.

"Nick gave me two pairs."

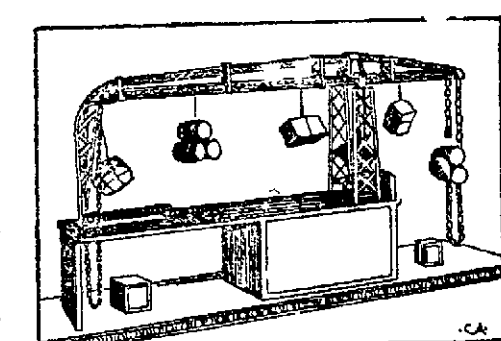
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Endless Chain Device For Loading
and Unloading Freight.

To facilitate the handling of bulky merchandise F. B. Clark, a Washington man, has invented a machine for loading and unloading miscellaneous articles—freight and the like—of all sizes, shapes and weights. It is an endless chain of broad, flat links, working somewhat like a bicycle chain. The links are interchangeable, and the chain can be lengthened or shortened at pleasure. It is a double chain, running on rollers easily with little noise or friction.

This machine solves a problem which has prevented the endless chain system from being a success. It has a continuous slot, through which the hooks sustaining the load travel. Engineers have long sought a simple device for handling mixed cargoes of freight, especially on vessels and boats rising and falling with the tide. The continuous slot invention enables the loads hanging from the hooks to travel the entire distance covered by this moving chain—say from a wagon on shore to the hold of a vessel or to the freight cars on a track, or from the interior of a building to a wagon outside or from the wagon to the interior of the building, through a door or window. Both ends of this broad, flat, endless chain hang loose from the frame on which they run.

All kinds of packages, bales, barrels or boxes may be hooked to this chain and swung along, traveling in process-



HANDLES ALL KINDS OF PACKAGES.

sion between any two points and elevated or lowered at any desired altitude.

"The bulk of freight all over the world," says the inventor, "whether on docks, vessels or interiors, is handled principally by manual labor, trucks and derricks. After depositing the load a return trip is made, using time and power which may be counted as practically wasted. Occasionally some kind of a traveling sidewalk assists or carries the truck load up an incline."

"Generally also all classes of continuous carriers handle freight of one kind only, and each is designed for that exclusive purpose, usually lifting from one level to a higher."

"Again, most systems carry the load on top over rollers or wheels, making more or less jar. Their endless chains must pass around permanently stationed end wheels. We therefore see that fixed end wheels make these machines ineffective between a floating object—a vessel—and a permanent one, as a pier, because the rise and fall of the vessel by reason of loading and unloading or on account of the tides would result in putting the machine out of business were the one end wheel stationed fixedly in the hold."

"The machine lifts a package, carries it over any intervening object at right angles and places it at any higher, equal or lower level to and from two movable platforms, or movable to immovable, and vice versa, by reversing the power."

No Hereditary Insanity.

Professor Wagner von Janregg of Vienna, whose recent publications concerning heredity have created a great deal of discussion in the medical world, says: "A person descended from insane people need not fear to go insane. If he lives a hygienic life there is every reason to believe that he will escape the curse. This ought to be given the widest possible publication, for fear or anticipation of insane disaster drives numerous people insane who otherwise might lead happy and useful lives."

"According to the elaborate statistics of Drs. Koller and Diem, there is little or no hereditary insanity," continued the professor. "This means persons descended from insane ancestors are not necessarily doomed to end their days in a straitjacket. In fact, there is little probability that the hereditary taint, so called, will affect them if they live right. I deny that a positive disposition to hereditary insanity exists. There is no rule whatever that man is doomed to his ancestor's mental diseases or physical either. He may suffer from them, I admit, but that he must suffer I deny."

Unconsciousness.

"She's the most unconscious girl I ever saw."

"Well, why shouldn't she be? She's pretty and knows it; she's clever and knows it, and she's good and knows it. What has she to be conscious of?"—Puck.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constant y failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Th. Offer one hundred dollars for a case of it to be cured. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Tol. do, O. Sold by all druggists, 75c.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets.

Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months.

Cures Grip in Two Days. On every box, 25c.

To Tan Fur Skins.

A formula often used to tan skins with hair or fur on is this: Wash the skin and scrape off any flesh that may be sticking to it. Then wash the hair side with water and soap and rinse well. Take one pound each of salt and pulverized alum, two ounces of borax dissolved in hot water, add enough rye meal (cornmeal may answer as well) to make a thick paste and spread all over flesh side. Then fold lengthwise, with the hair side out. Let remain two weeks in an airy but shaded place; then unfold, shake well and wash flesh side with water and scrape with some sort of dull scraper. Pull and stretch and work till dry. The quantity of ingredients must be in the proportions given, but the size of the skin must determine the quantity used. The quantities named probably would be enough for two or three sheepskins.—St. Louis Republic.

The Hand That Rules.

She—it is comforting to me to know that woman's hand rules the world. He—Yes, but you must not forget that man's hand holds it much of the time

The Cause of Many

Sudden Deaths.

There is a disease prevailing in this country most dangerous because so deceptive. Many sudden deaths are caused by it—heart disease, pneumonia, heart failure or apoplexy are often the result of kidney disease. If kidney trouble is allowed to advance the kidney-poisoned blood will attack the vital organs, causing catarrh of the bladder, or the kidneys themselves break down and waste away cell by cell.

Bladder troubles almost always result from a derangement of the kidneys and a cure is obtained quickest by a proper treatment of the kidneys. If you are feeling badly you can make no mistake by taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often through the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is sold by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful new discovery and a book that tells all about it, both sent free by mail. Address, Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.



LOTS FOR SALE !!!

A few lots on George and John on streets off Richville avenue, your choice at \$200.

A number of good lots on South Erie street at very reasonable prices.

One lot on Clay alley \$300.

JAMES R. DUNN,

Over 50 S. Erie St.

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The great invigorant and tonic pill and restorative for men and women, produces strength and vitality, builds up the system and renews the normal vigor, brings health and happiness. 60 doses in a box. For sale by all druggists, or we will mail it, securely wrapped, on receipt of price, \$1.00 per box, 6 boxes for \$5.00. Dr. Mott's Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

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QUARRY,

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Massillon, - Ohio

LOYAL TO PRESIDENT.

How the House Has Supported His Recommendations.

"PEOPLE BELIEVE HE IS RIGHT"

Congress Can Limit Inferior Courts. No Case of Swelled Head With Nick Longworth—People Want Government Seeds—All Heard on Canal.

By ARTHUR W. DUNN.
Washington, Dec. 3.—[Special].—No house of representatives has ever been more loyal to a president than that now in session has been to President Roosevelt. The remark was made by one of the house leaders, a chairman of an important committee and one who has been recognized in the management of party affairs. He went on to enumerate the many things in which the Republicans had supported the president and spoke especially of the Philippine tariff bill, the statehood bill and the railroad rate bill. "Even when our own judgment was contrary to the president," he went on, "we have followed him because the people believe he is right and because the country has been demanding that he be supported. We hope that our constituents will appreciate our efforts when we go before them in the fall campaign."

Supreme Court Prerogatives.

Since Senator Bailey started the ball rolling there has been considerable discussion as to whether the supreme court would uphold the constitutionality of a law which would deny the right of an inferior court to issue an injunction against putting into effect rates fixed by the interstate commerce commission. Whatever congress may do, it may be set down as a probable fact that the supreme court would uphold such a law. It would enhance the power of the supreme court and make it plain that this great tribunal is the only court in the land whose rights cannot be circumscribed or limited by an act of congress. It would no doubt hold that as congress created the inferior courts it can limit their powers, but as the constitution created the supreme court its powers are controlled only by the organic law.

Made No Change In Nick.

Neither the announcement of his engagement nor his marriage with "fortune's favorite daughter" has made any difference with Nick Longworth. This Ohio congressman did not "contract an alliance with the president's family," as some offensive writers put it, but he married Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of President Roosevelt. This has made no difference with him personally or publicly. He is the same genial individual that he was before and just as good a congressman. I am bound to say that he is sought after more, because there are people who think he is more influential with the president on account of his relationship. I don't believe, however, that any one advances his cause by going to Longworth under such circumstances. He can see through this sort of thing as well as the next man.

A Good Rule.

So few public speakers know when to stop talking. So many public speakers take advantage of an audience to go on and on forever. It is therefore refreshing to find a man occasionally who knows how the other people feel. Here is a rule of Representative Walter I. Smith of Iowa, and it is a pity that it cannot be before every man who talks:

"I always make it a rule," said Smith, "to quit when a few want me to go on instead of going on until everybody wants me to quit."

Why They Want Seeds.

Besides the desire of people to get something for nothing there is another reason why the people of the United States insist that they must have seeds furnished by the government. These seeds are better even when purchased for distribution than most of the seeds that can be bought in the stores. At least that is an explanation made by Secretary Wilson. It seems that the assortments of seeds purchased or grown by the agricultural department are selected with such care that they are of a better quality than the great body of seeds on the market. Several congressmen have endorsed this view, and they tell me that one reason why they support the proposals for free seeds is because their constituents write them that the department's seeds are more dependable than others.

Can Tell His Story.

The senate committee on interoceanic canals likes to have people talk about matters pertaining to the canal. Any man who has some ideas on that waterway can get an opportunity to tell his story to the committee. No doubt some of the members are very much dissatisfied on account of the way things are being conducted, but there seems to be no way to avoid it. There are members of the committee who desire to have everybody heard, and there seem to be a great many men who are very willing to tell the committee about the canal.

Dolliver's Condition.

Two terms in the railroad rate legislation have caused more trouble than everything else combined. They are "just and reasonable rates" and "fairly remunerative rates." Senator Dolliver was sitting in the senate restaurant the other day and Senator Culberson entered.

"How are you?" said the Texan by way of greeting.

"Just and reasonable," responded the Iowan, "if not fairly remunerative."

TWIN ON HIS CONSCIENCE.

No More Left Than a Millionaire, Humorist Says at a Dinner.

Four hundred members of the Freundschaft club met at their quarters in New York the other night to do honor to their late president, Charles Putzel, on his appointment as tax commissioner, says the New York Times. Among those who were asked to meet him were officers or ex-officers except Mark Twain. The chairman, Julius J. Frank, explained that the humorist was king of all hearts and affection: Mayor McClellan sent a letter of regret.

Mr. Putzel remarked that when Mayor McClellan appointed him to office the members of the Freundschaft club evidently assumed that he was selected to reduce the assessments on the club. The dinner was set three weeks before the close of swearing off time. Then the club could sing:

What is it to us if taxes rise and fall? Thanks to our Putzel, we pay none at all.

After Signor Campanari had sung the treader's song, Attorney General Mayer was introduced. Then ex-Comptroller Grout spoke in a humorous vein. Mark Twain, who received an ovation, said:

"Mr. Putzel is related to me in a very tender way through taxes. They are a sore subject to me, and I was glad to hear there was not any foreign product untaxable in America except the answer to prayer."

"When I went to his office and saw Putzel in the receipt of perjury I recognized him right away. Years ago I met him in a book store. I asked him the discount of a book for a publisher. He said 40 per cent. I asked him the discount to an author. He jotted down another 40 per cent. What was it to clergy? Forty per cent again."

"Well, I said I was only on my way there, kind of studying. So he put down 20 per cent without a smile. I was in despair and asked him for 16 off as a member of the human race. He never moved a muscle, but as I left the store called me back for the book and the 40 cents that was coming to me."

"I hoped I might get something from him now as tax commissioner. I put up my hand and made a statement. It was pain and grief to me, for I was brought up in the pious circles of Missouri. But a year in New York had left me with no more conscience than a millionaire. I would like to compliment him anyway, for I may get relief next year."

"Attorney General Mayer suggested I might be a supreme court judge. I can't be that, for I know nothing of the administration of justice. But I understand from his speech he is the propagator of crime for the whole state, and, as I am reasonably familiar with crime, I might have his job."

BALLOON RACING PLANS.

Pittsburg Aeronauts Arrange Series of Contests in the Clouds.

Pittsburg is to have a series of balloon races, and both the contestants are residents of that city, says a special dispatch to the New York Herald. Arthur L. Lane issued a challenge to any aeronaut, and "Daredevil Ned" Nelson has accepted it. There will be three contests. Mr. Nelson agrees to use hot air balloons for the first race. Agreeing to Mr. Lane's terms, he is willing to race for the following points: Time required to fill, height attained and for the length of time in the air, including drift of parachute. The only handicap in the race will be in regard to the size of the balloons. The one having the largest amount of cloth will be allowed one minute handicap for every 100 yards of material more than is in the smaller balloon.

The first race will be for \$250 a side and the one with gas balloons \$500. Nelson says that as soon as Lane signs articles and posts his forfeits he will do likewise, and the match can easily be arranged.

COLLEGE OR CIGARETTES.

College President in Michigan to Give Boys Their Choice.

The "Brimstone brigade" will have to suspend operations," said President Dickie to the students of Albion college, according to a special dispatch from Albion, Mich., to the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune. The president talked on the subject of cigarette smoking.

"At the beginning of the term, when the students came in to pay their tuition fees at my office," he said, "I made a list of all those on whom I smelled tobacco as I sat behind my desk. The worst of the offenders in this respect have gone, but there are some left."

Dr. Dickie stated that he still had the list in his possession and that next term those of the "Brimstone brigade," as he termed it, who came up to his desk to pay their fees and who still smelled of tobacco would be asked to put their money back in their pockets.

Ancient Oak For College Desks.

A magnificent oak tree on the campus of the Agricultural and Mechanical college at Stillwater, Okla., which was supposed to have been killed by the fires of campers, was recently cut down, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. It was estimated to be 150 years old. It will be cut up into planks three to four feet wide and used for desks and tables in the college.

Novelty In Decorations.

A new decoration, to be called the "Militia Aurea," has been created by the pope, to be awarded to persons distinguished in letters, science or charitable works. There will be only 100 recipients, and they will have the title of chevalier.

TO AMEND THE CABINET

Changes in the President's Advisers Always Impending.

HITCHCOCK AND WILSON HOLD ON

Trying to Tax Tobacco Coupons. Champ Clark Accepting Bills "on Faith"—Bill Requiring Publication of Campaign Contributions.

By ARTHUR W. DUNN.

Washington, Dec. 3.—[Special].—There seems to be no way of preventing cabinet eruptions. Just as everybody seems to feel that the cabinet is nailed down good and hard for a year at least something happens and away everything goes. The suggestion that Secretary Taft should succeed Justice Brown on the supreme bench started a train of cabinet stories which changed the entire complexion of the president's official family. Rumors were sent out thick and fast, and every available man was named as a possible successor to some man in the cabinet. A strange thing about these cabinet rumors is that they always provide for a successor to Secretary Hitchcock. Ever since Roosevelt became president there has been talk about Hitchcock's retirement. It is known that he does not want to leave, and, further, as long as he is prosecuting the land fraud cases it is doubtful if he will be forced to leave the cabinet.

Wilson Is Solid.

Secretary James Wilson of the agricultural department is another man who is solid in his place. Wilson is stronger in congress than any other man in the cabinet. An attempt was made to overthrow him on account of the leaks of the cotton reports. Then an attempt was made to discontinue the cotton reports entirely, but both failed. The friends of Wilson in congress rallied to his support and gave him a clean record. The men who get after Wilson may realize after awhile that they are attacking a man who has more farmer friends than any other in the country, a man who has done a great deal for agriculture, and, what is more, a man who is not afraid to open his books.

A Tax on Coupons.

Representative Tawney has introduced a bill which proposes a tax of 2 cents on every coupon, prize ticket, tag, band or similar articles that are made a part of packages of tobacco or cigars. The object of the bill, of course, is to put a stop to the coupon and tag collection that is now a part of the sale of tobacco and cigars, especially of the cheaper varieties. It might not be a bad idea for the Minnesota man to go further and place the tax on all coupons where prizes are granted for any purpose. Innumerable devices on the coupon plan are used to secure money from people without any actual return. Perhaps the law might be applied to the trading stamp people as well as the tobacco people. All should be treated alike.

Champ Clark on Reforms.

Champ Clark took ten minutes recently to lecture the house on several questions and, as usual, was entertaining. He objected especially to spending so much time on business which ought never to come before the house. "We spent four hours here two weeks ago," he said, "jowling over a bill to incorporate a Masonic organization. I am a thirty-second degree Mason, and there is the degree higher which I do not expect to get because I cannot give the time to it. We spend days on other incorporation bills which ought not to come here. We spend days on claim bills of which we know nothing. The pension laws ought to be made broad enough so that we need not give up our time to private pension bills two days in the week. As to District of Columbia business, we have to follow or oppose different members of the committee on faith. For my part I nearly always vote against them on faith."

The incorporation bill which Clark was talking about was killed after his speech.

Campaign Contributions.

Of course it would be no more than just and right to have all contributions to political campaigns made public. It might accomplish some good in preventing the corruption of voters, for unless the money is used corruptly no harm is done by its use. The belief is general among those who are familiar with politics that there is some corruption; that some voters will not go to the polls unless they are paid for it; that in some places there is a lively bidding for these "floaters" if both sides have the money. If campaign funds are not large there will be no money for the purchase of votes, is a theory which the promoters of pending legislation believe. They also believe that campaign funds will not be large if the contributions are prohibited. But the great difficulty will be to get a bill through compelling the publication of such contributions—that is, a bill that will stand the test in the courts.

Smoke and Fire.

Violations of the antismoking rule have caused much annoyance to officials charged with the enforcement of the rules in the senate wing of the capitol, especially as employees have been among the chief offenders. Secretary Bennett and Sergeant at Arms Randall finally served notice that any employee found smoking in the corridors would be discharged.

"I see," said Captain Riley, who has charge of the senators' private elevator, "that a smoke in the capitol means a fire." That is a revision of the time honored saying, "Where there is so much smoke there must be some fire."

LIVE IN HUTS FOR HEALTH.

Banker and Wife Desert Mansion in Winter and Sleep in Woods.

In a camp which is almost a duplicate of one in which he spent several weeks in Canada last fall J. Kennedy Tod, a banker of New York, and his wife have been living since January on the shore of Long Island sound, a few hundred feet from Innis Arden, their splendid summer home at Sound Beach, says a special dispatch from Greenwich, Conn., to the New York Herald.

Nothing could form a more striking contrast than the big house and the shingled cabin where Mr. and Mrs. Tod live. Near it is another cabin for a nurse from Bellevue hospital, New York, and not far away tents for dining and cooking. Dogs from Scotland guard the approach to the place.

The Tods spend as much time as possible in the open air, and Mr. Tod says the result is very satisfactory. The plan was adopted for the benefit of Mrs. Tod's health. She underwent an operation last winter and since that time has been in weak health. Another reason for the camp is that Mrs. Tod has been so impressed by her husband's accounts of life in the Canadian wilds that she wants to accompany him next summer, and she is now gaining some idea of life in a Canadian camp.

Mr. and Mrs. Tod do a good deal of routine work in their little habitation, and the big house is occupied only by caretakers. Mrs. Tod's bed is made of boards, while her nurse uses a modern one of brass. The walls are covered by paintings done by Mr. Tod. A little to the northwest of Mrs. Tod's hut is a much better built one, in which lives an Italian caretaker, who has been with the Tods twenty years. He has fashioned a little garden in front of Mrs. Tod's cabin.

There are stores in the camp to supply all the heat necessary, but so accustomed have the Tods become to life in the open air that there has seldom been much need of them. Both are great lovers of nature, and they say they never have enjoyed life as much as this winter, when they have spent most of their time in the open air.

NEW SPELLING PHILOSOPHY

Children of Future May Escape Present Puzzling Forms.

"We don't want any academy like the French academy to regulate our grammar and spelling," said Dr. Charles P. G. Scott, temporary secretary of the simplified spelling board, the other day to a reporter of the New York Tribune. "The French academy is medieval and has never done anything for the French language."

Dr. Scott, who is the etymological editor of the Century Dictionary, believes that the way to regulate "spelling"—for that is the word he uses—is by a campaign of education rather than by forcing changes on the public.

"Some agency has been needed to check the continuing error in our spelling," he added. "We hope that our board will prove to be this agency. We should place spelling on the same plane with everything else. We alter our houses, our clothes, and we even change our religion. Spelling is no more sacred than religion that we should go on year after year with the old puzzling forms."

"We want to take the English language and regulate and simplify it and remove the anomalies. We think it wrong to be teaching the perverse spelling that addles the brains of the children. We expect in time to spell 'definite' without the e, 'philosophy' with two f's and, in general, to do away with the ph's and gh's that worry children."

Alligator as Watchdog.

Ed Kelley is going to open up a new industry in Kingman, Mo., it being nothing other than an alligator farm, says the Kansas City Journal. He recently received from Frank Weinschenk, who is down in New Orleans, a pair of genuine French alligators by express. They are male and female, and it is Kelley's intention to make a business of raising them for sale. As is well known, an alligator makes one of the most reliable watchdogs, if such they may be called, there is in existence, and they can be trained to keep off all varmints and even suspicious persons from the premises. They can be taught to bark like a dog, and their bark much resembles that of a genuine bulldog, and owing to their uncouth or repugnant appearance there is nothing that will venture upon the premises where they are located.

Town Noted as Hobo Retreat.

The lockup of the town of Sidney, south of Wapakoneta, O., is becoming famous throughout that part of Ohio among the "Weary Willies" fraternity as the hobos' retreat, says a Wapakoneta special dispatch to the Chicago Record-Herald. During the past four months 468 tramps have been lodged there over night, a record of the lodgers being kept in the mayor's office by the police. The number is posted every morning. The following is the record for the four months: November, 80; December, 115; January, 106; February, 167.

Eggs With a Monogram.

Mrs. H. H. Preston of Riverhead, N. Y., has a flock of Barred Rock hens of which she is justly proud, for they are now beginning to lay eggs with a monogram on the end of the shell, and the monogram is an almost accurate "H. H. P.," says a Riverhead dispatch. In various ways the flock has proved to be of excellent quality, but since the biddies began to lay eggs as to the ownership of which there can be no question, Mrs. Preston intimates that they are so valuable that no person can buy them.

MEMBERS ASK FOR GAG MARVELS IN STEAMERS

It Protects Them From Their Constituents.

WANT TO BE WHIPPED INTO LINE

Longevity Not a Disgrace—A Broadway Farmer—Perkins Throws Bouquets at California and Incidentally at Lodge.

By ARTHUR W. DUNN.

Washington, Dec. 3.—[Special].—There is plenty of time in the house—time for debate, time for all important legislation and time to consider all bills that ought to be considered. Yet there is complaint. This comes from men who cannot get up the measures they want considered. I talked this over with Seno E. Payne, chairman of the ways and means committee and floor leader of the house, and asked him why the house managers were not willing to allow the members to vote on many of the important matters that come up. There was no complaint now of "gagging," so far as debate was concerned, and why should there be on a plain yea and nay vote? Payne explained that in the majority party there were many men from close districts where a vote for or against a measure might mean their defeat and that it was necessary to protect them; that the various propositions advanced in different bills would mean the life or death of certain members if they were compelled to vote, and so they were taken care of by the special order or by rules which prevented votes being taken on measures which the house leaders knew were buncombe propositions.

Payne Talking Straight.

It might be assumed that Payne was talking balderdash if everybody did not know that there are many members constantly running to the house leaders for protection. "Hold a caucus on this and whip us into line," is what a number of Republican members said regarding statehood. "If a caucus decided that we shall vote to keep out Oklahoma unless the other two territories come in as one state, we have a good excuse for our people who think we ought to make Oklahoma a state." Regarding the Philippine tariff bill, one of the prominent Republicans of the east said: "I wish they would caucus on this bill and force me to a vote for it. Our people are against it, but I want to stay with the fellows who run the house." He voiced the sentiment of a number of men. It is a fact that in nearly every congress there are a lot of men who want the leaders to make stringent rules to prevent them from voting the way they do not want to vote. There is where the "gag" is effective, and the "gag" is not effective unless a majority of the house wants to make it so.

New York Farmer.

Representative Houston of Tennessee was making a speech in favor of restricting immigration.

"What is the principal industry of your district?" asked Representative Goulden of New York.

"Strictly agricultural," was the reply. "I am a farmer myself," said Goulden, who represents a Bronx district and does an insurance business down Broadway.

"You look like a good man and are probably a good farmer," said Houston so solemnly that Goulden's city friends laughed at him.

Driscoll's Plea For the Aged.

Representative Driscoll made an eloquent plea in the house for the aged clerks who were to be crowded out of service according to the plan of the committee on appropriations, in which he said a number of good things.

"Longevity should not be looked upon as a disgrace," he said. "The true philosophy of life is to grow old gracefully. 'Whom the gods love die young' is a poetical fallacy invented to console the hopeless invalid, the unfortunate and the bereaved. Whom the gods love do not die young, for they create them with discriminating palates, painless stomachs, good digestion, strong hearts, large lungs, quiet nerves and red blood and all the organs so healthy, sound and well adjusted as to warrant a long and vigorous existence for the battle of life and struggle for success. My mother will be eighty-seven years of age the 6th of next May, and she is still a young woman. I am proud of her and prouder for every year that passes over her head and leaves her with fair health and sound faculties."

Perkins Disgraced.

Senator Perkins had charge of the fortifications appropriation bill in the senate, and Senator Lodge was vigorously opposing one of its provisions. Perkins in defending the action of the committee drifted to his favorite topic and incidentally was sarcastic to Lodge.

"California," he said, "is one of the brightest gems in our constellation of states. Pardon me for alluding to it in endearing terms. My friend from Massachusetts [Mr. Lodge] regrets that he is not a resident of that state or a citizen of it. True, they may not send their best men to represent them in congress. I will say to my friend from Massachusetts that if he lived there long enough he might have a chance to represent that state. If we could have the benefit of his great learning and his great experience I am sure it would add tenfold to the result of the work that her present representatives have been able to accomplish." "Is that not a digression?" asked Lodge, and Perkins acknowledged that it was.

Two New Building to Cross the Atlantic in Half a Week.

WILL HAVE FOUR SCREWS EACH

Turbine Vessels For Cunard Line to Be Longest Boats in the World, Measuring Eight Hundred Feet—Can Carry Two Thousand Passengers. Furnishings and Appointments Will Be the Finest of Any Ships Afloat.

A steamship that could run away from a subway express train and race over the seas from New York to Queenstown in three days and eighteen hours, or there and back in a week! Shipbuilders who predicted this a decade ago were scoffed at, but it will be an accomplished fact when the Cunard line's monster vessels, the Lusitania and Mauritania, begin their ocean express traffic next winter, says the New York Evening World.

The world sat up and marveled at the performances of the Deutschland and Lucania, but the new turbine steamships of the Cunard line will be able to pass them on the ocean almost as if they were anchored. Moreover, they will be the longest boats in the world by almost 100 feet, broader than any of the German leviathans and at the same time possessing the shapely lines of the greyhounds like the Lucania.

The Lusitania is now building on the Clyde and the Mauritania on the Tyne. The former will be launched in May and her sister ship a few months later. Both will be equipped to carry traffic before next Christmas. They are expected to develop a speed of thirty-one statute miles an hour, making it possible to cover the distance of 2,800 miles from New York to Queenstown in three days and eighteen hours.

The new turbine steamers are 770 feet long between perpendiculars, or 800 feet counting in the stern overhang. The Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, now the longest steamship in the world, is 705 feet long, with a breadth of 80 feet. The Cunard twins have 88 feet breadth, and even then they will compare with the German boat as a Sandy Hook flyer might with a ferryboat, so fine and clean are their lines.

Unlike the Carmania, the turbine of the Cunard fleet recently put in commission, the Lusitania and her sister are being built for speed. The younger and smaller boat was an experiment in steamship building, the first object being to make the vessel one of singular comfort without seeking for any great development of speed.

The Lusitania will develop almost four times the horsepower in her engines that has been developed in the Carmania. The latter's horsepower is 21,000. The new turbines will have four engines, each capable of developing 18,000 horsepower, or 72,000 horsepower in all. The most powerful vessel afloat today is the Deutschland. Her horsepower is 37,500.

"Our two new boats," said Captain James Bernie Watt, senior master, or commodore, of the Cunard fleet, "mark as great a stride in advance over modern steamships as boats like our Libania and the Baltic of the White Star fleet over the Cambria type. They will be monster vessels, but as slender and racy in their lines as the Lucania. They will be the true type of ocean grayhound."

"Each vessel will be equipped with four turbine screws, two way aft and two about forty or fifty feet forward. So much has been given up to the development of speed that the Lusitania and her sister will not have any greater cargo-carrying capacity than several other smaller steamships of the day."

"Both boats will be built with a capacity of 26 knots an hour—that is, about 31 statute miles. The Lucania is capable of 22 knots, and I believe that the Deutschland is a knot faster. The Lusitania will have double the number of boilers and furnaces of the Lucania, but because of the simplicity of the turbine engines the engine room force will not be appreciably greater."

"I believe that in smooth water these turbines will be able to go 27 knots an hour, or a little more than 32 miles. The Lucania has made 23 knots in smooth water. The new turbines will eat up 1,000 tons of coal in a day and will carry 6,500 tons in their bunkers. The Lusitania will have a tonnage of 33,000 as against the 25,000 of the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, the 16,000 of the Lucania, and the 12,950 of the Deutschland. She will have a displacement of more than 40,000."

"You may have some idea of the bigness of these new boats when I say, metaphorically speaking, that they might swing the biggest battleship in the world at their stern. The new Cunard twins will carry 600 first class, 400 second class and about 1,000 third class passengers. Their interior furnishings and appointments will be the finest of any ships in the world. All of the woodwork will be of mahogany, walnut and satin wood. There will be a system of elevators carrying the passengers up and down the greater part of the ship's depth of sixty feet. The new turbines will have four funnels."

Remarkable Motor Car Feat.

Charles Jarrott recently drove up the noted mountain Arthur's Seat, Edinburgh, on a twenty-two horsepower motor car, carrying six passengers, says Tit-Bits. Mr. Jarrott ascended to a height of 1,400 feet, where the party was photographed. This is the first ascent of Arthur's Seat ever made by an automobile. The gradient of the hill in places approaches one in four, with numerous precipitous turns, and no other vehicle has ever climbed Arthur's Seat or Salisbury crags.

OPERATORS LINE UP

Many Soft Coal Employes Indicate Willingness to Sign Agreements.

HARD COAL MINES ALL IDLE

Joint Conference on Anthracite Scale Meets Today at New York—Employers Unable to Operate Single Mine—Bloodshed Near Scranton.

Pittsburg, April 3.—The scale committee appointed by the miners' district convention met here in the board room of the Pittsburg Coal company to sign up the new scale with such operators as were willing to accept the terms. The following companies, representing 21,000,000 tons, signed the scale: Pittsburg Coal company, Monongahela River Consolidated Coal & Coke company, Ellsworth Coal company, Vesta Coal company, Crescent Coal company, Dilworth Coal company, Mifflin Coal company, Peoples Coal company, Marius Coal company, Steen Coal company, Wampum Coal & Coke company and Mansfield Coal company.

Patrick Dolan, who still insists that he is president of the miners union in the Pittsburg district, has, it is said, notified all the miners of the above companies not to go to work as no one had authority to sign a scale for them except himself. It is extremely doubtful that any miner will remain away from work on this account as Dolan's influence since the first joint conference at Indianapolis is not very weighty.

Feehan to Succeed Dolan. The Gazette says this morning that the report of the tellers of the special election just completed by the miners of the Pittsburg district will show the following result:

For president, Frank Feehan, 5,349; Edward McKay, 2,151, vice president, James Clark, 2,820; G. S. Fisher, 1,163; secretary-treasurer, John Hurley, 2,286; Tim Donovan, 2,555; elected on district executive board, Steven Wetzel, A. J. Kwaterski, Frank Choura, A. L. Davis, James Dailey, William Booth, Thomas Sheehan, George Black and John Metcalf. There were 56 candidates for district board officers, with nine to elect.

Indianapolis, April 3.—Information at the national headquarters of the United Mine Workers indicates that the strike of soft coal miners will not be extensive for any length of time, many operators already having expressed a willingness to grant the increased wages asked. As this was a holiday, nothing definite was done to determine the exact situation.

The prospective situation in the various fields so far as could be learned, is as follows:

Good Outlook in Ohio. Indiana—Nearly all operators in the south end of the state and many in the center will sign the advance wage scale according to the miners; but the operators' chairman says only a few will grant the advance. All mines are idle.

Ohio—Six companies have declared their willingness to pay the 1903 scale. These companies control one-sixth of the total output of the state. A number of other operators have indicated that they may pay the 1903 scale. Ohio executive board of miners' union meets today to decide whether individual contracts shall be signed. State President Green says he will urge favorable action and probably at least half of the Ohio mines will soon resume operations.

Illinois—Many mines will be in operation today. Operators all over the state have expressed a willingness to sign the 1903 scale. Illinois operators will meet today.

Operators Will Sign.

Western Pennsylvania—Almost all bituminous coal mines in Pennsylvania will grant the 1903 scale and resume operations soon.

Central Pennsylvania—Meetings will be held today with prospects of favorable settlement.

West Virginia—No strike on.

Iowa—Operators and miners meet today, when, it is expected, an agreement will be reached to reopen mines at once.

Michigan—Operators and miners meet today with good prospects of settlement.

Kentucky—No strike.

Southwestern District—All the coal mines of Kansas, Missouri, Texas, Arkansas, Indian Territory and Oklahoma are idle, the 25,000 miners having struck. It is expected that numerous operators will sign the scale, although none has done so yet.

Wheeling, W. Va., April 3.—Indications point to nearly all the operators of Eastern Ohio and West Virginia panhandle district signing the United Mine Workers scale within the week. President Andrew Watkins of the mine workers left for Columbus to attend a meeting of the executive board, at which the scales will be grafted. In the meantime all the mines are closed.

Johnson Brothers, controlling mines in Eastern Ohio and in the Hooking valley region, have stated their willingness to sign the scale and their Lorain mines in Belmont county employing nearly 1,000 men will probably go on this week.

The Hitchman Coal company, whose mines at Benwood supply fuel to the Baltimore & Ohio system, has an-

nounced that it would pay the scale and resume work this week.

Scores of foreign miners are departing for Austria and Italy. Many train crews on the Baltimore & Ohio and Wheeling & Lake Erie in Eastern Ohio have been laid off owing to closing down of the coal mines. The Glendale Coal company of this city announced they would sign the scale. Two hundred men are employed.

Dubois, Pa., April 3.—The third day session of the convention of district No. 2, United Mine Workers, was devoted to discussing a resolution condemning the state constabulary law, which was adopted. The scale committee reported and the convention went into executive session. The scale will not be made public until the joint conference with the operators today.

Cleveland, April 3.—Forty operators representing Eastern and Central Ohio coal companies, held a meeting here, and after declaring their intention of refusing to operate any of their mines passed resolutions condemning the action of F. L. Robbins of the Pittsburg Coal company and independent operators of the Pittsburg district.

Attitude of Ohio Operators. Not a mine in Ohio will resume operations until orders have been given out by a committee to be named at a meeting of the operators to be held in this city this week, probably Friday.

"It is certain that we will not operate our mines under the increased scale, no matter what action should be taken at the state meeting," said P. H. McBride, secretary of the Eastern Ohio vein operators, after the meeting, "and the main object of the state meeting is to appoint a committee to conduct negotiations with the miners and the operators of other states. The question of withdrawing from the interstate agreement may also be taken up."

Johnstown, Pa., April 3.—So great is the apprehension of trouble at Winchur between the union and non-union miners, the latter employed in the mines of the Berwind-White company, that this company sent to Clearfield for 100 of the old coal and iron police to guard the mines and protect the miners employed therein from violence should any be offered. Some of these guards will also be employed for similar purposes at the company's mines in other localities.

Anthracite Miners Idle.

Philadelphia, April 3.—There was a complete suspension of mining operations in the anthracite region in accordance with the order issued last week by President Mitchell of the Mine Workers, with the solitary exception of the Oxford colliery, a small independent operation near Scranton. Every colliery was open, as usual, and in readiness for the workers, but there was no response to the whistles.

New York, April 3.—President John Mitchell and other officials representing the union miners in the anthracite district are here ready for the joint conference which assemblies at noon to take up the wage dispute. The prospect at this writing is for a deadlock, although the unanimity with which the miners remained away from work is an impressive demonstration of the strength of Mitchell's grimy army, and one which, it is believed, will not be without its effect on the situation.

HUSSARS FOR PARTNERS

Kaiser Places Garrison at Crefeld to Please the Girls.

Crefeld, Germany, April 3.—When Emperor William visited Crefeld in 1903 a group of girls complained to his majesty that they had no dancing partners and begged him to send a regiment of cavalry here. The emperor promised to do so, and today a regiment of hussars arrived here from Dusseldorf, and with it came the emperor, who had decided to take part in the regiment's reception.

The young women of the city enthusiastically acclaimed the soldiers and handed the staff officers heaps of floral offerings for his majesty. The latter replying to the mayor's speech of welcome, said: "I have kept my word. Today I have given the town its garrison and the young ladies their partners."

The city, which is the center of the silk and velvet industry, was gaily decorated for the occasion, a mile of the principal streets being hung with decorations of velvet and silk. Since the emperor made his promise the reichstag appropriated the sum of money necessary to erect permanent barracks here.

Track Sinks Into Quicksand.

Ashtabula, O., April 3.—A section of track 150 feet in length, on the Franklin division of the Lake Shore road, near Hadley, Pa., suddenly sank into the earth and as a result traffic on the line is tied up. It is supposed that quicksand caused the trouble. The disappearance of the track was discovered just in time to flag a fast passenger train which was nearing the spot.

Chinaman's Revenge Complete.

Rome, N. Y., April 3.—Charlie Wing Sing and Wan Pen, the laundrymen who were shot by another laundryman, Wong Sing, on Friday, died last night. Wong Sing, when arrested, declared that the men whom he had shot put poison in his opium and whisky and had won money from him at cards, and were also getting his business away from him.

Germany Orders Big Warship.

Kiel, Germany, April 3.—The government has placed an order with the Krupp's Germania works for a battleship of 18,000 tons.

MINERS REFUSE TO SIGN SCALE.

Believe They are the Victims of a Trick.

ADVANCE IS OF LITTLE BENEFIT.

If Agreement is Signed They May be Deprived of Numerous Concessions Granted When the Scale of 1903 Went Into Effect.

Pittsburg, April 4.—Less than one hundred cars were loaded at all the mines of the combine yesterday and officials of the concern have despaired of increasing the tonnage during the balance of the week. All the mines controlled by independent operators were idle yesterday and will not run the remainder of the week.

Disclosures of a startling character were made yesterday afternoon by representatives of miners and independent operators that the scale signed at the offices of the Pittsburg Coal Company by thirteen mining companies will subsequently work to the detriment of the miners. From 35,000 to 40,000 miners will not work until next Monday at the earliest.

Although there was a verbal understanding between President Mitchell and Francis L. Robbins, of the Pittsburg Coal Company, that the advantages secured by the coal diggers since 1903 would remain intact, nothing to that effect is included in the contract signed here. Following is the agreement made between the representatives of both parties:

"We agree to pay the 1903 scale as adopted at the convention February 7, 1903, same to cover period of two years from April 1, 1906, to April 1, 1908."

The majority of miners suspect that they have been tricked and refuse to return to the pits until they are assured that the concessions gained since the 1903 convention will not be wiped out. It may necessitate the formality of a new scale before the strike is ended.

When the miners accepted the reduction in wages of 5.5 percent, two years ago the coal operators agreed to reduce the miners' house rent ten percent, and to reduce the cost of goods purchased at the company stores in proportion. The miners were to receive their coal for less money and were to receive higher wages for dead work for turning a room and for many other kinds of work, which concessions meant a great deal to the miners. There were a number of other causes in the 1904-5 agreement that were beneficial to the miners, and when everything was considered the miners did not lose much by accepting the reduction. Now all these concessions have been wiped out and the miners are not in any better shape than they were three years ago and are probably out a vast amount of money.

"OPEN" MINES FAVORED.

West Virginia Miners Demand the Scale of 1903.

Charleston, W. Va., April 4.—The preliminary skirmishes between operators and miners of West Virginia leading up to the sessions of the wage scale committee, occurred at the first joint meeting Tuesday.

On behalf of the miners, President John Nugent read their demands for a restoration of the 1903 scale, an eight hour day, a reduction of the differential between pick and machine mining and a remodeling of the conditions relative to "dead work." These are important issues for adjudication.

John H. Winder, of Columbus, who was elected chairman of the operators, stated the position of the companies and said that while the operators had no proposition to submit at this time, the market conditions did not warrant the demands which the miners ask.

Referring to the attitude of the

Pittsburg Coal Company to settle on the basis of the 1903 scale, he explained that there existed a condition of affairs that was entirely different from other companies, since the company has fifty per cent of its output of 16,000,000 tons contracted for by the United States Steel Corporation, at prices regulated by the cost of mining. F. L. Rice, member of the national executive board of miners, followed Mr. Winder, making the assertion that the workers expected to show that the companies were enjoying their full share of prosperity and were well able to pay the demands, which he said the West Virginia miners were after.

FULLER WILL NOT RETIRE.

Objects to Roosevelt Appointment of His Successor.

Washington, April 4.—Chief Justice Fuller will not retire from the supreme court bench during the term of President Roosevelt. This decision will make it impossible for President Roosevelt to appoint Secretary Taft chief justice, and the secretary of war is strongly opposed to going on the bench as an associate justice.

Unless the President forces Secretary Taft to go on the supreme bench as an associate justice he will remain in the cabinet, and will, in all probability, become a leading factor in the next presidential race.

Chief Justice Fuller is one of the strongest partisans on the supreme bench. He is a Democrat, and was appointed by President Cleveland. His principal reason for deciding to remain is that he doesn't desire to give President Roosevelt an opportunity to appoint a Republican as his successor.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, April 2, 1906.

LADIES
Bauhart, Miss Anna. Fisher, Mrs. Elizabeth. Wise, Mrs. Lucia.
MEN
Dickson, F. S. Hoch, John. Martin, J. E.
McClintock, L. C. Tybroad, Harry.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

There is one thing we have never been able to understand, why ladies will buy harmful cosmetics when Hollier's Rocky Mountain Tea makes clear complexions. 35 cents, tea or tablets. The Baltzly Company.

MASSILLON MARKET

(This report is corrected daily.)
The following is the paying price in Massillon, Wednesday, April 4, '06:

Country butter, per lb.	25-28
Eggs, per dozen	15
Chickens, live, per lb.	8-10
Chickens, spring, dressed	12-14
Chickens, dressed	11-13
Potatoes, per bushel	55

GRAIN MARKETS.

Following are the paying prices:
Wheat 80
Hay, loose, per ton \$9 to \$10
Hay, baled, per ton \$9 to \$10
Oats, per bushel 32
Corn, per bushel 50

Easter Sale of Women's Garments

Our buyer while in New York last week purchased the latest fashions in Suits, Jackets, Skirts, Rain Coats and Waists at 50c on the dollar, on account of the cold March weather.

These garments will be sold at Half the Regular Retail Prices.

A few of our low prices:
\$25.00 Tailor-made Suits **\$12.50**
\$35.00 Tailor-made Suits **\$17.50**
\$8.00 Covert Jackets for **\$5.00**
\$8.00 Tailor-made Skirts **\$3.75**
\$10.00 Tailor-made Skirts **\$4.75**
\$15.00 Rain Coats for **\$7.75**

New Garments by Express Daily

THE FASHION STORE

TORNADO SILO.

Dairymen and Stock Raisers

Increase your profits and decrease your labor at a minimum of expense by purchasing a TORNADO SILO, made of the best material, absolutely air-tight and easily constructed. Has improved continuous doors and permanent ladder. Will pay for itself in one year. Write us for full information and prices. Write now.

Manufactured by
W. R. Harrison & Co.
MASSILLON, OHIO.

Also manufacturers of the celebrated TORNADO Feed and Ensilage Cutters, Land Rollers, Corn Shellers, Wheelbarrows, Etc.

BAHNEY'S.

Wall Paper, Sanitas Wall Covering, Curtain Poles and Brass Rods, Room Mouldings, and Window Shades.

Wall Paper.

Our stock of Wall Paper this year includes the richest and choicest designs and colorings from all over the world, having been very fortunate in securing, through a large importer of New York, some of those extremely pretty designed foreign Papers, not commonly found in this section.

We not only claim, but do carry

The Largest Stock of Wall Hangings in This Part of the Country,

including everything in Figured Papers to suit the most fastidious buyers, as also those good strong colors in the Plain Papers in Ingrains, Raw Silks, Crepe Silks and the new Permanent Duplex, which we guarantee not to fade.

In the Cheaper Grades you will find an endless variety to select from in combinations with borders to match, and a well selected stock of special things, suitable for any room, ranging in price from 2c per roll and up.

Mouldings.

Finished in the natural wood, white or gold, and made especially for each room, such as Plate Rail for the Dining Room, Picture Rail for Bed Rooms, Chair Rail for Libraries and Halls, Beadings and Picture Mouldings, suitable for every room at 2c per foot and up.

Sanitas Wall Covering.

An oil cloth specially prepared and sized, making it the most durable and satisfactory Wall Covering for Bath Rooms, Kitchens and Pantries.

Varnished Sanitary Papers.

We have quite a large selection of these most satisfactory Papers for Bath Rooms, Kitchens and Pantries, which when rubbed occasionally with a damp cloth can be kept bright and clean. Prices as low as 15c per roll and up.

Window Shades, Curtain Poles, Brass Rods.

We have everything necessary in this department for doing the best of work, and can furnish Window Shades, Curtain Poles, and Brass Rods with brackets in any length and width to fit all sizes of windows and doors from the cheapest to the best.

Picture Framing.

This department is chock full of new things in Mouldings for improving and preserving pictures. Our framer has had years of experience, and with the improved machinery we turn out only the best of work, as a trial order will convince you.

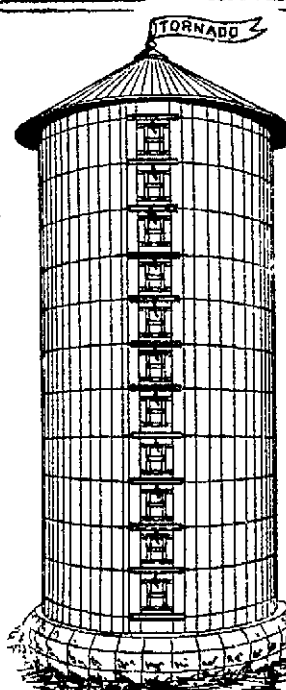
Come in and get the benefit of our twenty years' experience. Our ideas on Decorating will be sure to please you.

We Employ Only First Class Workmen and Guarantee All Our Work,

And would be pleased to give you an estimate of the cost for one room or a whole house.

BAHNEY'S,

20 East Main St. Massillon, Ohio.



TORNADO SILO.

Dairymen and Stock Raisers

Increase your profits and decrease your labor at a minimum of expense by purchasing a TORNADO SILO, made of the best material, absolutely air-tight and easily constructed. Has improved continuous doors and permanent ladder. Will pay for itself in one year. Write us for full information and prices. Write now.

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